

**Changing Taxes,
Right and
Wrong Way**
—Editorial, Page 6

Daily Worker

PEOPLES CHAMPION OF LIBERTY, PROGRESS, PEACE AND PROSPERITY

Weather
Local: Cloudy and continued
warm.
Eastern New York State: Cloudy
and cooler; scattered showers in
north and central portions.

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British Pact To USSR Contains Loopholes

**Moscow Urges Proposals
Have Strong Position
to Halt Aggressors**

LONDON, May 30 (UP).—The pact which Great Britain has submitted to the Soviet Union, with French approval, provides for tri-power consultation in event aggression threatens anywhere in Europe, the official text of the proposed pact revealed tonight.

The United Press obtained access to the British text of the proposed treaty which Moscow has been asked to approve.

The Soviet Union was understood here to be objecting to provisions which might afford a loophole to any one of the three signatory powers to evade or delay fulfillment of its commitments.

MOLOTOV TO ADDRESS SUPREME SOVIET

Vyacheslav Molotov, Chairman of the Council of People's Commissars of the U.S.S.R. and People's Commissar for Foreign Affairs, is scheduled to speak to a joint session of both houses of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. in Moscow today. He will discuss the international situation and the struggle to halt aggression.

The text, which runs about 400 words and includes six articles, contains two hitherto unrevealed provisions (1) that the proposed duration of the pact should be five years and (2) that, in addition to the mutual aid commitments, tri-power consultation shall occur in event of any threat of European aggression.

A paraphrase of the six-article draft treaty, as drawn up by Britain and France, follows:

1.—If Great Britain or France shall become involved in war in Europe as result of a direct attack on either or as result of a fulfillment of the guarantees which they have given to another power or powers (the Anglo-French guarantees to Poland, Rumania and Greece) or in case any state in Europe applies for assistance and Britain or France renders the requested aid then the U.S.S.R. will come to the assistance of Great Britain or France with all its armed forces. Similarly, Great Britain and France undertake to come to the assistance of the U.S.S.R. in case the Soviet Union shall become in-

(Continued on Page 2)

Czech Pavilion Opens; Fair to Laud Whitman

**Benes Speaks Today at
Ceremony; Unveil
Poet's Statue**

The 120th anniversary of the birth of Walt Whitman, great poet of American democracy, and the opening of the pavilion of Czechoslovakia, democratic country now suffering under the yoke of Hitlerism, will mark the World's Fair ceremonies today.

The Fair has designated today as Walt Whitman Day, and a statue of the American poet will be unveiled at 11 A.M.

At 11:30 A.M., the ceremonies for the opening of the Czechoslovakian Pavilion will begin, with leading officials of the country, headed by Dr. Eduard Benes, former president, taking part.

The Whitman ceremonies, at the New York State Building, will include addresses by Mrs. Cleveland Rodgers, president of the Walt Whitman Society of America; Stephen Vincent Benet, poet; Raymond V. Ingersoll, Borough President of Brooklyn; and Dr. John Erskine.

HURBAN TO BE HONORED

Benes, Col. Vladimir S. Hurban, Minister to the U. S. Karel Hudec, Acting Consul General of Czechoslovakia; George J. Janacek, Czechoslovakian Commissioner General; Gerald S. Machacek, chairman of the United Czechoslovakian Societies, and Mrs. Charles M. Motak, chairman of the Czechoslovakian women's organizations, will be tendered a reception by Grover Whalen, president of the Fair at Perylen Hall.

12 Heroes of Civil War March on Memorial Day



TWELVE CIVIL WAR VETERANS MARCH: Thinning ranks of Civil War veterans yesterday brought out only 12 of the men who fought the nation's battle against slavery. But their's was the place of honor as 75,000 marched yesterday. Top photo shows the Civil War veterans as they passed the reviewing stand. (Below, left) Robert Cain, 95-year-old Negro, a powder-boy in the Union Navy, is supported by an earnest worshipper. (Right) Betty and Lucille Bleakie, granddaughters of George W. Collier, 95, oldest veteran in New York, give the hero a hero's welcome.

Manton Dismissal Plea Is Rejected in U.S. Court

**Government Completes Case Against Judge Ousted
on Bribery Indictments; Defense to Open Case
Today; More Pay-Off Charges Given**

The government completed its case against resigned Federal Judge Martin T. Manton yesterday and Federal Judge W. Calvin overruled defense motions for dismissal of the indictments which charge that money he received from litigants influenced his court decisions.

Defense lawyers, hoping to complete their case by Friday, announced they would begin the defense at opening of court tomorrow at 10:30 A. M.

Judge Chesnut overruled their dismissal motions after an hour of argument.

One of the last witnesses against Manton was a Connecticut poultry farm operator, Almon B. Hall of Wallingford, who told of paying large sums to Manton's associates and receiving favorable decisions from the defendant.

PAID \$87,000 TO MANTON

Hall testified he paid \$87,000 to Manton's alleged co-conspirators and obtained a favorable patent decision at a time when an adverse decision would have ruined him. The Samuel B. Smith Co. instituted the patent infringement suit against Hall whose poultry farm hatches 4,500,000 chicks a year.

TOMORROW!

Read

RECOVERY--OR COLLAPSE

• The first of a new series of articles by members of the Daily Worker editorial staff dealing with the burning question of the hour—Recovery—or Collapse.

• Read the first article of this important series by Milton Howard in tomorrow's Daily Worker.

Japan's Army Falls Back On Hankow Front

**Chinese Pursue Retreating
Invaders in Mopping-up Drive**

(By Cable to the Daily Worker)

CHUNGKING, China, May 30.—Chinese military dispatches today reported that Japanese troops were in retreat from important positions northwest of Hankow, in north Hupeh province.

The Chinese troops followed up their gains last week in the Sui-chow sector west of the Peiping-Hankow railway by finishing "mopping-up" operations and then continued pursuit of the main body of the retreating Japanese forces.

Another Chinese success was reported south of the Yangtze River when Chinese units repulsed a Japanese landing party attempting to establish a foothold on the east shore of Lake Tung Ting at Melshanpu.

HEAVY CASUALTIES

In south Shansi province, North China, a Japanese column of 4,000 men lost a quarter of its effectives in a vain attempt to advance eastward from Kiwo on May 23. The Japanese column had 20 field guns for artillery support.

On May 19, Chinese occupied Chengtong and Tuming, in western Shansi, north of Fainchong, a Japanese detachment 700 strong was destroyed by the Chinese, who captured 30 machine guns, two field pieces, a bomb-thrower, 105 rifles and about 100 horses.

A Japanese armored train was blown up recently by Chinese guerrillas as it was crossing a bridge recently on the northern section of the Peiping-Hankow railway, above Chengchow.

Recently 20,000 Chinese regulars, aided by Chinese guerrilla units, made important gains near Haiyang, northeast of Hangchow.

75,000 March In Memorial Day Parades

**German-American Youth
in Democracy Rally;
Mayor Marches**

More than 75,000 soldiers, sailors, national guardsmen and civilians marched in the five boroughs of New York yesterday to pay tribute to those who died in defense of American democracy, but first place in the hearts of the hundreds of thousands who watched was held by the twelve old men in blue who marched a bit unsteadily, the four blocks from 86th St. to 90th on Riverside Drive.

So rapidly are the ranks of the Blue thinning that the 14 marchers expected to take part in the Grand Army Parade two week ago were reduced to an even dozen last week by the deaths of Josiah C. Read and Edward M. Griffith, local GAR men. But most of the remaining veterans of the fight to end slavery on the American continent proudly marched the four blocks, surrounded by their tattered battle flags and to the accompaniment of the bands and marching feet of 26,000 younger men who also took part in the GAR parade.

When a group of Italian war veterans gave the fascist straight arm salute, the United States Army and Navy officers on the reviewing stand sternly refused to return salute. He crowd watching the parade shouted: "Put those hands down." "No fascism here," and "Give the American salute."

Farther up Riverside Drive the

(Continued on Page 2)

Laborites Reject Attack on Army Conscription Bill

SOUTHPORT, Eng., May 30 (UP).—The annual congress of the Labor Party, by a vote of 1,670,000 to 286,000, today rejected a resolution calling on Laborites to "resist any form of conscription, either industrial or military, in peacetime or wartime by a government whose foreign policy Labor cannot trust."

RIGHT-TO-WORK CONGRESS TO HEAR NATIONAL AND CIVIC LEADERS SATURDAY

Social Data Bares Mass Misery; Ask More Federal Aid

**Social Workers Study of 35 States on Relief Status
Shows Horrible Conditions; Ask Extension
of Relief Program**

(Special to the Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, May 30.—A man on relief standing guard nights over his wife and nine children to chase away rats, was one of the pictures presented to congressional committees today in a survey prepared by the American Association of Social Workers on the country's relief situation.

The case, just one example of the mass of facts collected by the Association from reports of 35 states, Puerto Rico and Hawaii, is from Indianapolis, Ind. The two-year-old baby in the family and the father, who is ill and ordered to rest in bed, were both bitten in the rat-infested place.

"The shocking human misery," says the report, "is due chiefly to failure of local government to meet the problem, and because in some areas, administrative machinery devised to meet the need for public aid 50 and 100 years ago is still being 'patched up' in an attempt to make it work in 1939."

Urging the federal government to grant aid to states to achieve more adequate relief standards, the report also points out that in some localities today, mainly in the South, surplus food distributed by the Washington government is all that is available for relief needs.

23 MILLION IN NEED

The extent of this misery, the report points out, is indicated by the fact that in January, 1939, there were still nearly 7,000,000 families dependent on relief—more than 23,000,000 people. The need for general relief was greater in January and February, 1939, than in the corresponding periods last year.

In wide areas, says the report, the only aid available to needy relief families is "pauper" relief administered by "poor law" officials and financed from local funds. Other sections, including almost all the states in the South and Southwest, provide "no general relief" for employable persons regardless of the degree of need.

"The facts revealed in this survey emphasize the need for a new approach to the problem of providing basic public assistance," said Walter

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Polish Peasants Pledge Support To Fight on Hitler

WARSAW, May 30 (UP).—Hundreds of thousands of peasants in mass meetings throughout the country have pledged 100 per cent support of resistance to Nazi aggression. The meetings were called by the democratic liberal Peasants' Party, which ordinarily is in opposition.

The meetings unanimously adopted resolutions stating that they were completely behind the army and its commander-in-chief, adding "with the entire Polish people we are ready to defend Poland's interests and rights, and, if worst comes to worst, to shed our blood for it."

Nazis Invade Church Palace; Oust Prelate

**Austrian Archbishop,
Foe of Nazis, Evicted
on Hitler's Order**

SALZBURG, Austria, May 30.—

The thud of stormtroopers boots echoed through the historic archiepiscopal palace here today when Death's Head squads of the dread S.S. Guard moved in evicting Archbishop Segismund Waiz, anti-Nazi Catholic primate.

Moving vans were backed up to the palace to cart away the furnishings torn down from the walls.

Waiz, who was the only Austrian bishop to refuse to sign a telegram pledging fealty to Hitler in March, 1938, found himself homeless on his return today and took temporary shelter in a seminary.

The archbishop earned the Nazi's hatred because he protested to the Vatican against the use of the Hitler salute by Cardinal Innitzer on Hitler's entry into Vienna a year ago March. Last Oct. 17 windows in the palace were stoned by a Nazi mob and he was officially deprived of his right to enter public schools to supervise religious education around the same time.

The order throwing Waiz out of the palace was personally confirmed by Hitler, to whom Waiz appealed to countermand the eviction order, issued last fall.

Waiz permitted use of the palace as a background for Max Reinhardt's Salzburg productions and even permitted performances on the church steps. The palace itself is a virtual 1,000-year-old art museum.

Ickes Shows PWA Dollar Is Aid to U. S. Recovery

WASHINGTON, May 30 (UP).—Public Works Administrator Harold L. Ickes reported to President Roosevelt tonight that 59 per cent of the construction-worker's dollar goes directly to the grocer, clothes and landlord in the community where the builder toils.

Ickes told Mr. Roosevelt in a letter that workmen who found employment on PWA projects during the past six years earned \$1,205,452,000 and spent it in their communities.

WORLD'S FAIR NOTES...

By Howard Rushmore

A boiling sun and the miles of hot sidewalks interlacing Flushing Meadows didn't keep Mr. and Mrs. New York away from the World's Fair yesterday... thousands had been planning to spend the holiday touring the World of Tomorrow and at 1:00 o'clock 102,666 had passed through the gates... by 3:00 o'clock the turnstiles had registered 62,000 more, an average of 31,000 per hour... guides and Fair officials estimated the majority were from New York City and said it was the biggest local turnout since April 30th.

Crowds in Gala Holiday Mood

The Memorial Day crowd came out for a good time and there was every indication they had it

... mams and paps came and brought the children and around the crowd at the Lagoon of Nations many a shriek went up for a suddenly-lost Junior who was in a hurry to see the Fair... and a frantic search for little Jackie who had scurried around a corner in the vast British pavilion and disappeared in the abyss of the Empire... no serious cases of lost kiddies appeared on the records in spite of the thousands of curious juveniles who are always ten steps ahead of the elder members of the family... there was a picnic atmosphere along Constitution Mall where curbs and benches were crowded with visitors eating their box lunches... word has got around about the high food prices

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**To Launch Movement
for Recovery on Basis of
2 1/4 Billion WPA Bill**

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 30.—Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, Tom Mooney and Mayor Edward J. Kelly of Chicago are among the headline speakers scheduled to address the National Right-to-Work Congress, which will convene in Washington on Saturday, June 2.

Organized by the Workers Alliance the Congress will undertake to launch a movement for economic recovery with emphasis on support of the Casey-Murray bill, which would provide \$2,250,000,000 for three million jobs and improvements in the WPA program.

It will also emphasize support of the pension program of the Alliance, which would provide a pension of \$60 monthly for all over 60 years of age.

Thus far, delegates have been assured from 35 states. It is expected that 1,500 delegates in all will attend, representing unions, farm groups, civic groups, business men's groups, Alliance affiliates and other organizations who have joined in sponsorship of the Congress.

An "international solidarity" session will be a feature of the Congress on June 8, the day that the King and Queen of England arrive in Washington. This session will be devoted to the expression of good will and solidarity between the peoples of the Western Hemisphere and the people in democratic countries throughout the world. It is expected that a large number of cablegrams will come in from representative people's organizations in England, France and nations in the Western Hemisphere.

A representative of the Canadian unemployed movement will address the "international solidarity" session. Another feature of the Congress will be a "see how it feels dinner" to be held at the National Press Auditorium on Wednesday, June 7, at which members of Congress, government officials and labor, religious and civic leaders will dine on the menu of the average relief worker. Milo Perkins, President of the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation, and Senator James Murray of Montana are among the speakers scheduled for this dinner, and the Theatre Arts Committee of New York will provide entertainment.

Mooney to Arrive Here Tomorrow

**Call for United Labor
Welcome at Station;
To Speak Monday**

Tom Mooney, touring the country in the interests of Labor unity will arrive at Grand Central station here Thursday afternoon at 5 o'clock from Chicago.

Mooney is in Chicago today and will have a conference on trade union unity with John Fitzpatrick, president of the Chicago Central Labor Union and other A. F. of L. and CIO leaders.

Herbert Resner, representing the Tom Mooney Molders Defense Committee of San Francisco, appealed yesterday to all A. F. of L. and CIO unionists to turn out at the Grand Central tomorrow afternoon to welcome Mooney.

A trade union committee of A. F. of L. and CIO leaders is being formed to act as the official welcoming committee for Mooney and its composition will be announced tomorrow, Resner said.

SPECIAL WELCOME

Several trade union bands will participate in the welcome at the Grand Central, according to Resner's statement yesterday. There will be a special police escort for Mooney from the station to the Hotel Lincoln.

Mooney will remain at the Lincoln until after the mass meeting at Madison Square Garden June 5. Senator James M. Mead, New Deal Democrat, will be among those who speak with Mooney at the Garden. Others who will speak are Newbold Morris, president of

(Continued on Page 4)

Crew Team Hard to Beat



HONOLULU COEDS POINT FOR UNIVERSITY CREW TITLE: Girls of the University of Hawaii carrying their craft to the water to practice for the annual outrigger canoe championships, which will be held on the Fourth of July. Left to right the paddlers are Nancy Hicks, Cornelia Hogg, Ruth Murphy, Jean Butcher, Adean Ross and Jean Cowan.

Showdown on Munich Issue Faces French Socialist Congress

Faure, Right Wing Leader, Carries Through Policy of Compromise with Munichmen, Against United Struggle; Debates Show Blum Weakness

By Sam Russell

(By Cable to the Daily Worker)

NANTES, France, May 30.—Debates at the Socialist Party Congress now in session here marked time today as leaders of opposing factions made a "final" attempt to hammer out a compromise resolution.

Leon Blum, former Premier and political head of the party, himself proposed the conference. It was approved by the delegates and a special committee was set up, including Blum, Paul Faure, his main adversary, Jean Zyromski, leader of the left wing; Arnold Delonno, Spinasse, Levy and Riviere.

Having won minor victories all down the line for the past three days, the group of right wingers behind Faure, the Socialist Party General Secretary, are now anxious to reach a compromise in face of the greater chances of being defeated on the major question of resistance to fascism. Faure was the most outspoken defender of the Munich betrayal in the Socialist Party leadership.

WOULD SPLIT

Faure apparently is willing even to split the Socialist Party, which has the largest parliamentary group of any French party, to carry through his support of the Munich policy. In the resolution placed before the Congress by Faure, he advocates actual defense of the fascist dictators by opposing any economic moves which would weaken Hitler and Mussolini, supposedly because this would "increase the war danger."

As this dispatch was being filed, the result of the committee meeting was still uncertain and the question may be thrown back into the full session later tonight.

Faure's most important victory thus far was scored yesterday when an anti-union resolution which he sponsored was pushed through by a vote of 5,490 in favor to 1,761 against. The Faure group knew that Blum was prepared to capitulate on all questions if he were assured of a majority on general policy.

BANS UNITY ACTIVITY

The resolution lays down a ban on Socialist Party members belonging to anti-fascist organizations such as "Paix et Liberté," the Popular Relief (I. L. D.), the Women's Committee Against War and Fascism, the Friends of the Soviet Union and others.

Zyromski told the Faure adherents, "The hostility you display toward the Friends of the

British Pact to USSR Contains Loopholes

Moscow Urges Proposals Have Strong Position to Halt Aggressors

(Continued from Page 1)

involved in war in Europe in either of the three contingencies mentioned above.

2.—The assistance given by any of the three contracting powers in the aforementioned contingencies shall be rendered in accordance with the principles of Article No. 16 of the League of Nations covenant (providing for the branding of aggressor nations and the application of military and economic sanctions against them by league states).

3.—Negotiations shall be conducted to ascertain the manner in which the three contracting parties shall assist one another.

AGREE TO CONSULT

4.—The contracting three powers agree to consult in case of the imminent danger of aggression in Europe.

5.—In rendering assistance the three contracting powers shall respect the interests of the third parties receiving aid.

6.—The duration of the pact to be five years, with the customary provisions for giving notice of termination, for expiration and for renewal.

The British draft treaty was understood to have been discussed in detail today when Ivan M. Malyshev Soviet ambassador to London, visited the Foreign Office at noon and conferred with Sir Lancelot Oliphant, under-secretary of foreign affairs.

Foreign Secretary Viscount Halifax, chief negotiator of the pact, is spending the Whitsun holiday in Yorkshire.

It was understood that Moscow would request modification and clarification of two of the British draft's six articles—the one aligning the treaty with the League of Nations covenant and the one providing for tri-power consultation in event of the menace of aggression anywhere in Europe.

Moscow's objections were described reliably as being intended to prevent a situation in which any one of the three signatory powers might avail itself of a legal loophole to evade or delay complete fulfillment of its military commitments.

A Soviet spokesman pointed out tonight that Britain has asserted publicly that she regards obligations of League states under Article No. 16 to be optional rather than obligatory.

The Soviet spokesman also recalled that during the Chinese-Japanese war, and again during last week's session of the League Council at Geneva, Britain and France refused to apply Article No. 16 against Japan.

The Soviets also are seeking a clearer definition of what Britain and France have in mind under Article No. 4 of the proposed draft, dealing with consultation in case of danger of aggression in Europe developments.

Moscow, it was learned, would prefer to strengthen the article to make sure that the proposed consultations would not in any way retard effective action against an aggressor.

Wise to Speak On Nazi Threat In B'klyn Today

"Hitlerism Invades America" will be the subject of a lecture by James Waterman Wise at a mass meeting to be held at the Lincoln High School at Ocean Parkway and Gulder Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y., tonight. Mr. Wise will deal at length with anti-Semitic organizations and the planned movements of Hitlerism to spread anti-Semitism in the United States.

The meeting will also bare anti-Semitism in Brooklyn and particularly in the Second Assembly District.

Flyver Ship Still Missing; Little Hope Left

LONDON, May 30 (UP).—Thomas H. Smith, American aviator, is still unhealed of since he took off early Sunday from a Maine beach on a transatlantic flight.

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Naval Exercises



COLOR GIRL at the graduation ceremonies at the U. S. Naval Academy will be Miss Frances Norfleet Moses (above) of Little Rock, Arkansas. She was selected to present the colors to graduating company. Miss Moses is a junior at Sweet Briar College, Va.



HIGHEST HONORS in the 1939 class were obtained by Midshipman Louis Harry Roddis, Jr., of St. Paul, Minn.

F.D.R. Makes Tentative Plan For Trip West

(Continued from Page 1)

Boettiger, his son-in-law and daughter.

From that port he would sail aboard the cruiser Houston through the inside passage to Juneau, Alaska.

DISCUSSES N. L. R. B.

However, if Congress shows definite signs of adjourning by July 15, the President said that he would remain in Washington until after that date.

Mr. Roosevelt's informal press conference lasted nearly a half hour with a wide variety of subjects being discussed, including neutrality. In that connection he said that the recent statement of Secretary of State Cordell C. Hull covered the ground and that he concurred in it.

Questioning then shifted to reports that the Labor Relations Board was willing to permit employers in some cases to petition for elections. The President said that he had no heard of it although he volunteered the information that there had been a legal question as to whether the board had that right under the existing law.

The discussion at this juncture turned to sit-down strikes and Mr. Roosevelt said that they were by and large illegal, adding, however, that they were in most cases a matter of state jurisdiction.

Brooklyn Shoppers Guide

STOCK OF LARGE CLOTHING MANUFACTURER NOW OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC!

A prominent manufacturer of fine clothes, sold throughout the country from \$25.00 to \$33.00, due to the present business conditions, has placed several thousand Suits and Topcoats in our hands, to be sold direct to the public, in order to liquidate this tremendous stock and to realize as much cash as soon as possible. Regardless of former prices, every Suit and Topcoat will be sold now for \$12.75, and the De Luxe range for as low as \$15.75, and no charge for alterations. Every purchaser will be guaranteed 100% satisfaction, or his money will be refunded.

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Memorial Day Services Held For Sub Dead

Divers Continue Salvage As Ceremony Honors 26 of Squalus Crew

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., May 30 (UP).—Memorial services were conducted at the Navy Yard for the 26 crew members of the submarine Squalus who were carried to their death during a "crash" dive just one week ago.

While the 33 survivors, members of the bereaved families and navy officials heard Commander Albert F. Stone, the Post Chaplain, eulogize the lost crew in a brief sermon during ceremonies at the National Cemetery in the Navy Yard, salvage workers strove to drag the sunken submarine to shallow waters.

The task was hampered by choppy seas and blinding fog during the night as divers worked 40 fathoms down where the Squalus rested on the Atlantic's blue mud bottom. Air lines throbbed as compressed air forced water from the flooded after compartments where the 26 are entombed.

Salvage plans called for the hitching of four pontoons to the after section and two to the fore. The buoying effect of these pontoons plus the lightening of the Squalus by forcing air into the craft was expected to enable heavy tugs to drag the submarine nearer shore into shallower waters.

Workers expected that three "shifts" of the vessel along the bottom would be necessary to bring the Squalus to a point where water pressures would be less and the temperatures sufficiently moderate to prevent freezing of divers' air lines.

Nation's Dead Heroes Get Capital Tribute

WASHINGTON, May 30 (UP).—The nation's dead heroes of battle-field and sea received the Capital's tribute today, while thousands of troops, representing the three services, marched through the streets of downtown Washington in the first Memorial Day parade in three years.

At the Arlington Memorial Park, a wreath from President Roosevelt, who is visiting Hyde Park, N. Y., was laid at the foot of the monolith honoring the unknown soldier.

On another front, the House held memorial services for nine of its members who died during the past year and two U. S. Senators, for whom services were held in the Senate yesterday. The upper chamber was in recess today.

The House was decorated with lilacs of the valley and as the name of each deceased member was called by the clerk, a red rose—symbol of a member's passing—was withdrawn from a vase by Rep. Mary T. Norton, D. N. J.

Formal tribute to these dead was paid by Reps. James P. McGranery, D. Pa., and Thomas Jenkins, R. Ohio.

NOTE

The story in Tuesday's Daily Worker on the reception given by the Soviet Pavilion artists to the artists of America here, unfortunately failed to mention the name of Aaron Goodelman, noted sculptor, and his wife, among the many prominent persons in the field of painting, sculpting, designing and decorating, who attended.

Parade to Honor Civil War Vet Forgets

LANCASTER, Pa., May 30 (UP).—Ninety-four-year-old Lorenzo McCracken, Lancaster's only active Civil War veteran, stood forgotten on a street corner today as a Memorial Day parade in his honor passed by.

Printed programs of the services at Lancaster cemetery said that McCracken would preside. The parade committee announced he would be in the front ranks, but the G.A.R. veteran was not consulted.

McCracken rose early today, donned his uniform and sat on the front porch of his home, awaiting the arrival of parade officials.

When they failed to appear, McCracken walked to a nearby street corner and stood at attention as the parade passed.

Civil War Vets Hold 1st Place In City Parades

75,000 March; German Anti-Nazi Honor Day; Mayor Takes Part

(Continued from Page 1)

LaFayette Camp 120, Sons of Union Veterans conducted ceremonies at the tomb of General Grant.

In the Bronx, Mayor LaGuardia was among the 30,000 marchers who swung down Grand Concourse from Burnside Ave. to 153rd St.

Civil War veterans were missing from these ceremonies, but in Brooklyn six G.A.R. veterans rode from LaFayette Ave. to Eastern Parkway through the Soldiers and Sailors Memorial Arch.

Numerous smaller observances marked the occasion in Staten Island and Queens.

A stirring dedication of anti-Nazi German-Americans to the cause of American democracy featured the ceremony of the Roland German-American Society at the Carl Schurz monument at Morningside Park and 116th St.

Robert F. Wagner, Jr., state Senator and son of the senior Senator, paid tribute to the great German-American democrat who was a general in the Union army and later became a United States Senator and later a cabinet member.

Among the G.A.R. veterans who marched up Riverside Drive were Robert S. Hellyer, Duncan J. McMillan, William H. Raser, Robert Cain and John Weiland.

Shortly after noon a delegation of the Sons of the Revolution came to City Hall Plaza and placed a wreath at the foot of the bronze statue of Nathan Hale, heroic figure of the American Revolution who was hanged by the British.

In City Hall Park proper, warm weather holiday spirit prevailed.

A half hundred play-starved kids, ranging from eight to ten years old, found their way from the hot downtown slums to the fountain pool which surrounds Civic Virtue statue.

There, as park attendants and cops on the City Hall beat played host, the kids doffed their clothes and cooled off by paddling around in the fountain.

World's Fair Notes

(Continued from Page 1)

and many a visitor who plans to spend the day brings his eat with him... the fact that there aren't enough benches to accommodate a crowd of more than 150,000 was evidenced by the crowded curbs, decidedly uncomfortable seats but preferable to standing on those oh-so-tired feet... one lady refused to stand, sought a telephone booth, swung open the doors for air and ate her lunch there.

Candid Camera Fans Have Field Day

The World of Tomorrow is a paradise for the candid camera fan and the holiday brought them out by the dozens... the towering statue of George Washington at the west entrance of the Mall seemed to be a favorite subject for many... also the red marble tower of the Soviet pavilion... long lines formed at the General Motors exhibit, still one of the most popular on the commercial midway... another treat for the city slickers is the Borden show where a conveyor shows you the step-by-step operation of electric milking... a sight to make the dirt farmer who depends on his two good hands and a 2x4 stool for the complete operation, green with envy... sightings inside were jammed but the average visitor knows the real sights are inside and will walk... charges for riding are pretty steep... all-around sight-seeing bus costs 50c and the push carts are \$1.50 per hour for one person, \$2.25 for two... electrical buggies are even more... many of foreign pavilions provide upholstered lounge chairs... but on rush days, these are at a premium.

Many Watch Parade of Soldiers

Thousands watched the Army battalion from Camp George Washington parade in the Court of Peace... others went to the Temple of Religion to hear Rabbi Herman W. Saville and listen to the Hillside Presbyterian Church Choir... Babe Ruth provided the young baseball fans with ample thrills in the morning when he led a parade from the Press Building to the Court of Sports... mounted on an elephant the Babe waved and grinned as the kids gave him a rousing hand proving the Bambino is still one of the real American figures of sport... he gave them a lecture later on slugging and wore his old Yankee uniform with that celebrated No. 3 on the back... minor diversion was provided by a fire which broke out around the base of an oil pump in the Amusement Area... a spectacular fire and water display "The Spirit of George Washington" in the Lagoon of Nations closed the day's free entertainment.

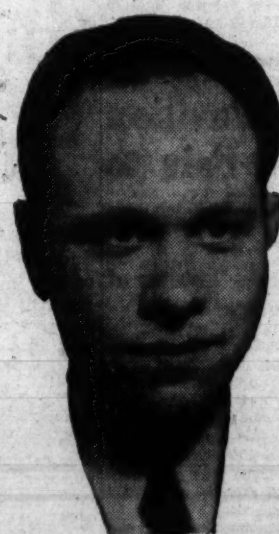
Many Visit the Parade of States

For the native New Yorker who thinks all west of the Hudson is wilderness, a visit to the state exhibits provides a valuable education... although 30 of the states are not represented a fair sample of north, south, east and west can be obtained in the 26 pavilions... Tennessee is especially proud of its slogan "In the Tennessee Valley, the World of Tomorrow Is Being Created Today" and an elaborate display has been prepared to show the effects of the TVA and the Rural Electrification Program on the development of agriculture and industry there... Miss Dorothy Jones, who has charge of the information desk showed us how electricity has advanced the living standards of Tennessee farmers and pointed to the neat model farm where the old back-breaking hand-to-mouth methods of doing the chores and taking care of the house have been transformed into modern and scientific methods of operation... "We're a real New Deal state and proud of what the government has done for us," says Miss Jones... more than 500 visitors from the state have seen the exhibition within the last few days and many of them claimed that the rich historical periods of Tennessee's development had been neglected... so the officials are bowing to popular demand and will build an historical panel soon.

"Show Me" State Shows Natural Resources

The State of Missouri has gone to considerable pains to give the Fair a sample of its parks and natural life... trees of every description soar from floor to ceiling and they've even brought an old water-wheel 139 years old and set it in operation... George M. Black inscribed a nostalgic note in the visitor's book... "Sure looks like home"... the pretty little girl from Jefferson City who is there to answer your questions said many Missourians who now live in New York have felt the same way as Mr. Black... they come to gaze and to get homesick... she also said Boss Pendergast of Kansas City wouldn't see the exhibit and said she was glad of it... she believes all native Missourians were glad to see the political boss behind bars: "He disgraced our state"... we also thought of another disgrace that Missouri hasn't gotten rid of... the anti-Negro prejudice that bars Negro youth from the University of Missouri... and in innumerable ways prevents the Negro people from enjoying those things guaranteed them by the 14th Amendment... Tom Pendergast is gone... how about Jim Crow, too, Missouri?... Pennsylvania has a fine display of historical material, including letters of Washington, Franklin and Lincoln... two of the huge walls are made of chunks of coal... and there's some huge figures of the miner, steel worker and farmer in the industrial room of the Keystone state's building... Arizona reports more than 500 native sons and daughters registered although her building has been only open a little more than a week... Utah has some fine colored displays of Zion National Park and other natural wonders.

"I'll Be Glad To Talk It Over With You"



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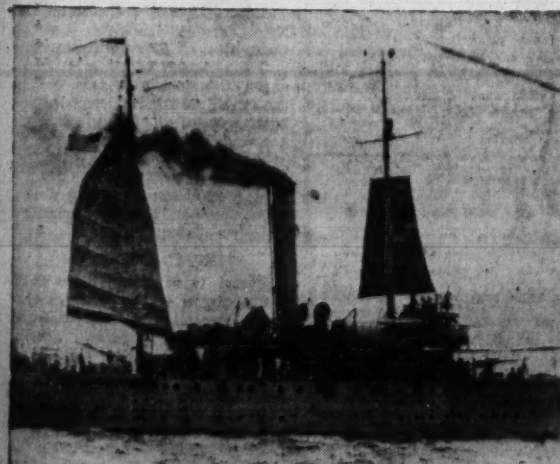
will be glad to enroll you. Or else drop in and see George Starr (his picture is above), New York District insurance expert, any day in the week at his office, 80 Fifth Avenue, 16th floor. He will be glad to help you figure out the best type of policy for your needs. Anyway it won't cost anything to talk it over with him. You need the insurance and the I.W.O. can supply it cheaply, safely, reliably and progressively.

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Galloping Ghost From China Coast



AMERICAN WARSHIP WHICH ARRIVED FROM ORIENT UNDER SAIL: The U. S. S. Sacramento, commissioned in 1914, and known as "The Galloping Ghost of the China Coast," as she left Manila, P. I., for the voyage home. She recently arrived at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, and was the first warship to enter port under canvas for many a decade.

120th Anniversary of the Birth of Walt Whitman

1819-- 'AMERICA'S GREAT NATIONAL POET' --1939

I Knew Walt Whitman

By Ella Reeve Bloor

His large, gray shawl and his big, soft felt hat—like the cowboy's sombrero—interested the children of the neighborhood, whenever he came out of his house on pleasant evenings. His man nurse would place a chair for him alongside the white marble steps of his home on Nickle St., in Camden, and he would walk quite firmly down those steps and would ask us questions. He would sit there, and we would tell him about our tasks, lessons, teachers. Our criticisms and definite remarks always seemed to please him.

I was a little girl of 12 when I first sat on Walt Whitman's steps and talked with him. My Aunt Hannah, whom I frequently visited in Camden, lived on Nickle St., in the same kind of house with white marble steps. And I came to know Walt Whitman. My understanding friendship for him was the more intimate because we discovered in each other—the gray-bearded man and a little girl—similar habits and a delight in the things which had always seemed like adventures to me.

All my life I have been fascinated by watching people in crowds, at railroad stations, boat piers, and another passion cherished always was riding on any kind of a boat. In the Camden Ferry House I satisfied all my desires.

FRIENDSHIP ON A FERRY

My father, without realizing how happy he was making me, parked me in this ferry house on his frequent business trips to Philadelphia from our hometown in Bridgeton, N. J. It was in this old ferry that Walt Whitman and I really found each other. Some days we sat for hours watching the crowds together. He would often reach out and hold my hand, but the greater adventures enjoyed very often together were our boat rides across the ferry, back and forth, no one collecting any fares. We were happy and gay.

I did not know then, what I learned when I grew up, that the men working on the ferry boats all knew and loved Walt Whitman, and were glad and proud to have him ride on their boats.

On my desk as I write lies a book, "With Walt Whitman in Camden." It was written by Horace Traubel. Whitman's understanding friend and intimate companion for many years.

Traubel wrote day by day, the conversations he had with Whitman. In doing this he has revealed his real character, the friends he loved, his dreams and aspirations, the true democratic spirit of the man. And, above all, what one feels so deeply in his poems, his devotion to America.

WHITMAN'S INTERPRETER

He can with all truth call him, "Our Great American Poet."

As I grew older; went through many sorrows, married at 19 years. I again found Whitman through Horace Traubel, who was a fellow member of mine in the Ethical Culture Society of Philadelphia.

At that time Horace edited, printed himself and distributed a monthly bulletin called "The Conserver," which kept going for 39 years.

After Whitman's death Horace felt that his chief mission in life was to transmit Whitman's great work to the world. His hope and courage, his faith in the people all realized by the victory of the U. S. S. R. which Horace himself lived to see.

Every year on May 30 the lovers of truth, the lovers of peace and democracy, especially those who love and honor our great American, Walt Whitman, come together to celebrate his birthday. In many countries, in cities, towns and hamlets they gather. In Toronto, Canada, in earlier years we used to journey many, many miles to meet Horace and the Whitman Group there, and hear their beautiful tributes. And this year there will be many gatherings around Whitman's old roads, old homes, etc.

In Arden, Delaware, a colony 39 years old this year, there have been many such groups. One year a beautiful Memorial Plaque was imbedded in the ground in front of the Ware Home. This plaque is surrounded by a ring of beautiful trees, new ones being planted each year.

It was the secretary of the Los Angeles Whitman Group who gave me Traubel's book, precious to me. Not only does it bear his signature, but on the fly-leaf the following inscription to Horace Traubel in Whitman's own handwriting in pencil, signed "W. W. to H. T.":

"You'll be talking for me many a time after I am dead. Do not be afraid to tell the truth." Underneath this inscription, passing on this precious book to me, "November, 1938, I now pass this gift from Horace on to our dear loved Ella Reeve Bloor. G. Percy Wixell."

As we gather together for these

Memorials all over the world today, the best and truest tribute we can bring is to read, understand and pass on Whitman's ringing words. His tributes to Lincoln, to America, to Motherland, to Love, read again his "Mystic Trumpeter," and feel his faith in the masses, his belief in the victory of democracy. Let me close my tribute by quoting these lines:

"This day, before dawn, I ascended a hill
And looked at the crowded heavens—
And I said to my spirit, When we become the
Enfolders of these orbs and the pleasure
And knowledge of everything in them
Shall we be filled and satisfied then?
And my spirit said, 'No, we but level
That lift, to pass and continue beyond.'"
W. W.



MOTHER BLOOR

Brooklyn: As Whitman Knew It

By Louise Mitchell

Across the bridge on the other side of the East River lies the borough of Brooklyn, six miles long and four miles wide. Today it is called the Borough of Bridges but in another day when Walt Whitman spent his youth on the western end of Long Island it was a growing, thriving community, an incorporated city.

Originally settled by the Dutch, they called it Breucklyn, or broken-land, for it was hilly and stony when the Dutch first inhabited it as early as 1670, the land had already been taken from the Indians and many large tracts had been handed down to rich Dutch burghers. They built magnificent mansions of marble and wood, many of which still graced the island when Whitman lived there in the '40's. The most compact part of the town was incorporated into a village in 1816, three years before the poet of democracy was born. Incorporation led to industrial expansion and finally raised the level of the town to third rank among the cities of the State of New York.

As a result, in 1834, it was incorporated under the City of Brooklyn. Divided into nine wards, many of whose names are familiar to Brooklyn citizens today, there were such parts as Bedford, on the easterly portion, formerly a separate hamlet; Gowanus, that part of Brooklyn which joins Flatbush and the waters of the bay; salt marshes, pond and creek. Wallabout was that portion, northeast of the ferry, rendered famous during the Revolutionary War as the scene of many fierce battles. It was in this territory, during Whitman's lifetime that many navy-yards, store houses and machine shops were built.

The large spreading city of Brooklyn was dotted with huge memorial statues and fortifications. During the Revolutionary War, Long Island was for a long time in the possession of the British. It was in Wallabout that many of the most sanguinary encounters of the historic battle of Long Island, 1776, were fought. It was here that Walt Whitman learned his American history at first hand. There he learned the true meaning of democracy and freedom.

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THE CITY OF FERRIES

During Whitman's life time, the valuation of the rising city was worth more than 25 million dollars and in 1840, when he was just a mere boy over 321 houses and churches were built. At that time the city had five ferries connecting it with the mainland, New York City. They were the South Ferry, Fulton Ferry, Main Street Ferry, Catherine Street Ferry and the Jackson Ferry. The thriving city was growing and in 1847, vast construction of extensive piers, bulkheads and wharves were taking place.

Though Whitman lived in Brooklyn in the middle of the century, many changes had taken place several years back that were considered new and awe-inspiring. In 1811, the first large dry-goods store had been built. Mail was carried through the island by horse and sulky. In 1824, on the other side of the bay, the Naval Hospital, an asylum for the sick and aged who had given their youth and vigor to the American Navy, was built. In the same year, the citizens of Brooklyn saw the "Apprentices Library Association" formed which for its time was one of the architectural feats of the day. Today this site is known as the Brooklyn Lyceum. The Brooklyn Collegiate Institute for Ladies was incorporated in 1829. In 1847 dry docks, a public utility in repairing large ships belonging to the

(Continued on Page 5)

Civic Movement Grows to Honor 'Good Gray Poet'

By Harry Raymond

A move to honor Walt Whitman, America's internationally famed poet of democracy, by naming one of the city's beautiful parks, plazas or highways as an everlasting memorial to him is gaining headway today, 120 years after the great poet's birth.

This movement, belated as it is, was launched by a chapel of the Printing Pressmen's Union last year in Brooklyn and has since gained wide support of democratic organizations, writers and groups throughout New York dedicated to the preservation and extension of American democracy.

Whitman, besides being a poet was also a printer. When he lived in Brooklyn he ran a small print shop in that section that today marks the approach to the Brooklyn Bridge.

Last year, when the people of Kings County were scouting around for an appropriate name for the remodeled plaza planned by the Park Department at the Brooklyn approach to the bridge, the printers fittingly had a local law drafted and introduced in the City Council designating the area as Walt Whitman Park.

BILL IS BURIED

It was suggested that a statue of the good, gray poet be placed near the spot where he at one time ran his printing press.

Councilman William M. McCarthy introduced the bill as a request measure and it laid buried for months in the Committee on Street Names.

The old guard Democrats and the Tory Republican bloc of the Council characteristically enough permitted the bill to slumber along in committee until new bills were introduced to give other names to the plaza.

In line with traditional policies of the City to designate important intersections by a name denoting geographical location, Borough President Ingersoll sponsored a local law to name the plaza Brooklyn Bridge Plaza.

Then came Councilman Abner Surplus, old guard Brooklyn Republican, with a bill to call the area S. Parkes Cadman Plaza, after the late high pressure radio preacher.

Surplus, backed by a pressure group of clergymen, won the day in the Council and the Cadman bill was passed.

Mayor LaGuardia still has the bill under advisement and has not indicated whether he will sign it.

Meanwhile, the printers and other groups, conceding to Borough President Ingersoll's plan of giving the plaza a geographical name, are said to be asking the Council to name another Brooklyn area in honor of Whitman.

It has been suggested by other Brooklynites that the Circumferential Parkway, now under construction be called Whitman Parkway.

Others interested in the Whitman memorial have proposed that one of the City's parks be named

to commemorate the man who sung of the common people and democracy.

It has been suggested that a great statue of Whitman be placed in an area to bear his name.

As the matter now stands, the memorial plan rests in the hands of the City Council. The Council and only the Council has power to designate names for parks, plazas, streets and highways.

The World's Fair has given Whitman honor due a great poet. Thousands of visitors at the World of Tomorrow pause every day at Trylon Plaza to view Davidson's masterful and moving statue of Whitman.

But Whitman, the man who was truly the man of the World of Tomorrow, stands to be given greater honor in his native Brooklyn.

The Whitman memorial, however, will not be forthcoming unless the people awaken the majority of the City Council to the need for such a memorial at this time when the democracy Whitman worked and fought for is being challenged by its enemies.

A Poet's Life Story

By Howard Rushmore

There was something typical about the Whitman family of Huntington, L. I., in the year 1819. Like their neighbors, they were hard-working people, living modestly in a small home, up and working from sun to sun. Walter Whitman combined his trade of carpenter with a little farming; the kids looked after the garden and plowed the corn and milked the two cows in the back pasture.

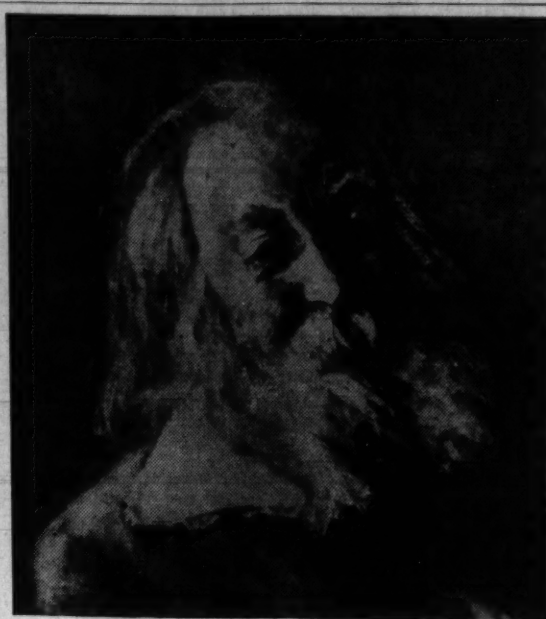
The father was a Hicksite Quaker, the mother, Louisa Van Velsor Whitman was of mixed Dutch and Welsh descent. The neighbors all liked them and on May 31, 1819, dropped around to take a peek at the second child of the family, born that day. They were told the boy would be named Walter.

MOVED TO BROOKLYN

In 1823 the family moved to Brooklyn where the father could profit by the construction work going on there. The boy Walt went to public schools in the winter time, but his love for the outdoors drove him to Long Island in the summer months where he camped out and roamed the island, then almost a wilderness. But there were young brothers and sisters to support and at the age of eleven, Walt became an office boy to a lawyer who immediately took a liking to the amiable, husky lad and gave him Scott to read.

His first taste of newspaper work came in 1830 when he was printer's devil on the Long Island Patriot and in 1831 went

Walt Whitman: Poet of Democracy



WALT WHITMAN

(From the Portrait by Thomas Eakins)

—Courtesy N. Y. Public Library.

By Milton Howard

These days are just right for rediscovering Walt Whitman.

I say rediscovering because I have in mind the impulse of an entire literary generation nourished on post-war disillusionment to disown him both as a poet and a social force. A critic like Mr. T. S. Eliot has not, I believe, ever mentioned Whitman's name. Such a critic prefers to be an authority on the Anglican Bishops of the 17th century.

But, perhaps one ought not to speak of rediscovering, but of really discovering for the first time this heroic national poet of America, seeing him at his full stature and in his true proportions.

The America which had Whitman living in its midst—the America which stretched, let us say, from the days which knew Andrew Jackson as a living memory, down through the era of Abraham Lincoln, to the closing years of the 19th century—did not grasp him entire. The generations which began to kindle with his influence immediately after his death in 1909 down to the outbreak of the World War seized only on certain aspects of his poetic achievement.

POET OF LINCOLN ERA

These were the days of rebellion against Puritanism in morals. In the years from 1892 to 1914, the restless sons and daughters of the middle classes found in Whitman's great hymns of liberation an inspiration for breaking away from the limitations of their towns. By and large, this is an image of him which persists most strongly.

That was, of course, an essential part of Whitman, and a great one. But even during these years, there was another way of assimilating him growing up among other areas of American society, among the people who saw in Whitman a poet not only of naturalism, but far more significantly a poet of democracy and the future. Whitman, who in his fight against the "planning" of the pretty versifiers almost made a cult of "the present" interestingly enough became the prophet of a glorious future. It is this deeper aspect of his work, really his essential greatness, which now begins to appear for this generation with inspiring power.

Whitman is the poet of the Lincoln era of American democracy. Through the historic drama of Lincoln, Whitman found the key to his entire development. If for him, the "saints" were Tom Paine, Thomas Jefferson and Andy Jackson, of whom he always spoke with love, Lincoln was the man in whom he witnessed the depths and tragedies of his country's crisis. Lincoln and the Civil War brought from him his greatest poetry.

POET OF UNITY

In this way, Whitman also becomes for us the poet of the national unity of America. With an intuition which went deeper than the feelings of most of his literary contemporaries, Whitman knew that the hope of democracy could not live and grow if this nation, the first modern republic, were dismembered. Very much like Lincoln, with almost the same emotional vacillations, Whitman shared this dread; not because of any geographical mysticism, but because the second great crisis in America's democratic form, "The Union" meant the preservation of democracy.

And he responded to this crisis with Homeric passion. His Democratic Vistas and his Drum-Taps, among his top achievements, are inconceivable if Whitman had not sensed more tragically than any other man of his time what was at stake in the clash of civil war.

POET OF REAL DEMOCRACY

There has been much talk about the nature of Whitman's democracy. There was a time when a narrowness of thought rejected it as "petty-bourgeois democracy," stone-deaf to Whitman's opening, crashing chord of Leaves of Grass:

"One's-self I sing, a simple separate person
Yet utter the word Democratic,
the word En-Masse."

There actually appeared for a while a certain type of literary twister attacking Whitman's democracy because it was "the antithesis of Socialist collectivism." But the emergence of the rotten politics behind this coarse stuff soon put an end to it. It is a fact, however, that the literary attack on Whitman today, fashionable in certain vicious little cliques, is invariably allied with reactionary hatreds in politics. Whitman's democracy does not have to be assessed in terms of doctrine. That our working-class understanding of democracy goes

(Continued on Page 4)

O Captain! My Captain!

'O Captain, My Captain,' one of the most famous of Walt Whitman's poetic works, was written immediately that the poet heard of the death of Abraham Lincoln at the hands of the assassin John Wilkes Booth.

By Walt Whitman

O Captain! My Captain! Our fearful trip is done,
The ship has weather'd every rack, the prize we sought is won,
The port is near, the bells I hear, the people all exulting,
While follow eyes the steady keel, the vessel grim and daring;

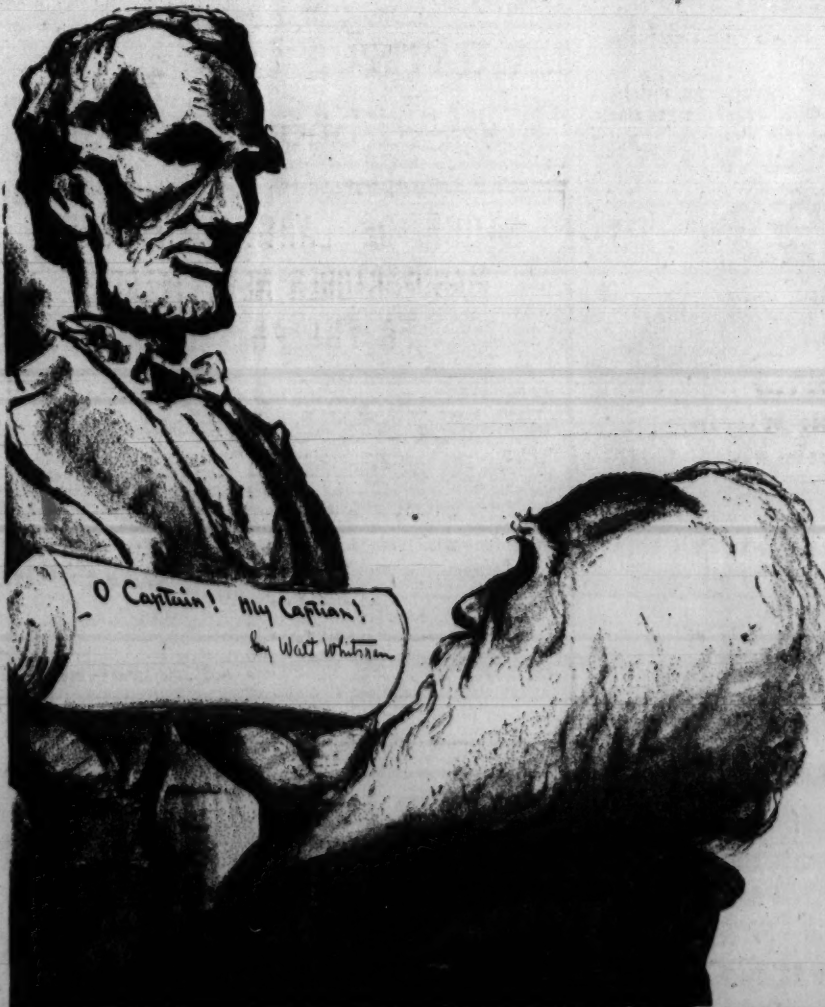
But O heart, heart! heart!
O the bleeding drops of red,
Where on the deck my Captain lies,
Fallen cold and dead.

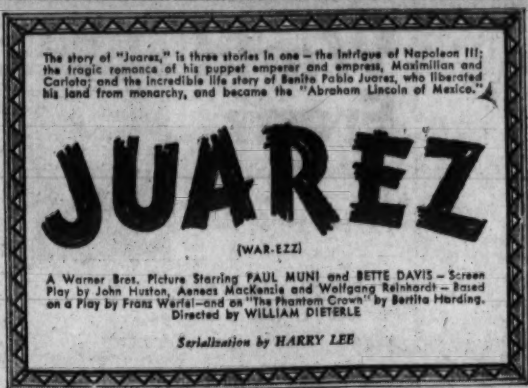
O Captain! My Captain! Rise up and hear the bells;
Rise up—for you the flag is flung—for you the bugle trills,
For you bouquets and ribbon'd wreaths—for you the shores a-crowding,
For you they call, the swaying mass, their eager faces turning;

Here Captain! Dear father!
The arm beneath your head!
It is some dream that on the deck,
You've fallen cold and dead.

My Captain does not answer, his lips are pale and still,
My father does not feel my arm, he has no pulse nor will,
The ship is anchor'd safe and sound, its voyage closed and done,
From fearful trip the victor ship comes in with object won;

Exult O shores, and ring O bells!
But I with mournful tread,
Walk the deck my Captain lies,
Fallen cold and dead.





THE STORY THUS FAR: Benito Juarez, an educated Indian, fights his way to the heights in his native Mexico, and in 1851 is elected President. His decree temporarily stopping payments on foreign debts embroils Mexico in a war with the French. His transfer of the lands of the rich to the poverty-stricken peasants, gets the hatred of the ruling class. Napoleon III determined to conquer Juarez sends to Mexico his Emperor and Empress, Maximilian and Carlota. The armies of Juarez, defeated at Puebla, move into the interior. Maximilian and Carlota, entering Mexico, are welcomed by the French but boycotted by the common people. Juarez directs a letter to them telling them that their hopes of winning Mexico are of no avail, and warning them to leave at once.

CHAPTER IV

JUAREZ and a number of his followers, crouch in a dimly lighted room listening to a report of one of his spies. The man is dressed as a coachman. Indeed he is none other than the one who drove for Maximilian and Carlota, and planted the warning letter.

"After Tomalto we came to the Pueblo of San Vincente, the column halted and Maximilian and Carlota alighted. There were many peons, but the soldiers stood between. Maximilian walked alone among the peons to a well. General Lopez warned him not to drink for fear of illness, but His Majesty lifted the gourd and drank to the last drop..."

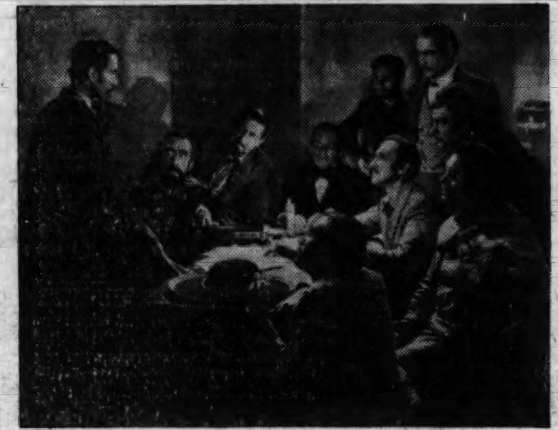
"Is his uniform very splendid?"

Interrupted Porfirio Diaz, scornfully.

"He doesn't wear a uniform, Señor... he wears a long black coat... but he is a magnificent all the same! Tall—taller by a head than any of us—and fair, with blue eyes and a golden beard. The Indians thought, many of them, that he was the old god—Quetzalcoatl—The fair god who promised to return someday when he sailed

from the sea! I am not a militarist, Marchal... I did not come here to conquer but to rule peacefully... To that end let us enter into negotiations with Benito Juarez... immediately!"

"Impossible, Your Imperial Highness. One might as well try to come to terms with a wild animal in the jungle! The whip, the bullet, and the bayonet are the only language his kind understands! There is no



"Our task is to fight... fight... fight!"

away into the sunrise?"

"They'll not think so well of Quetzalcoatl when he takes back from them the lands Don Benito gave them..." sneered Diaz.

"Tyrants always make their appearance in the guise of gods," said Juarez slowly, "and so our task is to fight... always to fight... fight... fight... to keep Democracy alive... so that when the hour of his unmasking comes, the people will turn to us!"

"There are thickets about the royal palace where a man with a knife could wait. Don Benito... snarled Carbajal, making a gesture as if throwing one.

"No Carbajal... we are not assassins! It must be the Mexican people who kill the man that calls himself their Emperor! I was elected by a majority of the downtrodden and my duty to them is to prove, if I can, that their trust was well-placed—in one like themselves!"

But revolts were continually breaking out... engagements in which the French were usually worsted. Maximilian, greatly troubled, discussed the matter with General Bazaine. "How great is Juarez's military strength, Marchal... how many men has he in the field?"

"Well, about twenty-five thousand in the north! In the south, probably twelve thousand."

"My understanding was that the country had been completely pacified."

limit to his falsehoods... his audacity! I myself sent messenger after messenger to Benito Juarez... till I discovered they were being shot, one after the other, as fast as they arrived!"

"Incredible!"

"Your Majesty need not trouble his mind about Benito Juarez any longer! The Emperor Napoleon has reinforced my armies to fifty thousand men with complete munitions for a final offensive which I am now ready to launch on all fronts! Within thirty days the Indian will be dead, captured, or driven out of the country, Your Majesty. I guarantee it!"

But General Bazaine's "final offensive" was met by resistance so stubborn and ruthless that town after town fell into the hands of Juarez. Bazaine urged Maximilian to sign a decree ordering execution of all revolutionists. Maximilian refused. All but disillusioned, he talked with Carlota.

"I am now convinced that I was brought to Mexico to destroy the very ideals which were my own fond hope for this nation! God knows they need a sovereign, if for no other reason than to protect them against the greed and the brutality of the Napoleons, the Bazaines and the Montres! And I believe there's still a way out! General Porfirio Diaz—now in prison—shall go free! He it is who will bear my message to Juarez!"

(To be continued tomorrow)

T. W. U. TO TRY SABOTAGE CLIQUE TODAY

Has 30 Confessions, from Men Involved in IRT Stall

A group of transit workers, charged with planning and instigating acts of sabotage which interrupted and for a short time threatened to paralyze passenger service in I. R. T. subway and elevated lines last February, will appear before the Trial Board of the Transport Workers' Union of Greater New York at 153 West 64th St. tonight.

They are charged with having violated the union's contract with the I. R. T. and the union's constitution, James J. Fitzsimon, union secretary, announced.

The men on trial, whose names Mr. Fitzsimon said would not be made public until after their trials had been disposed of, are said to have directed a group of temporary and vacation relief employees to interfere with operation of the transit lines last Feb. 8, in retaliation for having been given layoff notices. All men involved are members of the union.

"The men on charges are part of a disruptive element," Mr. Fitzsimon explained. "However, as the leaders of a disruptive element within the union and the industry, they seized upon the layoff of the temporary employees as an opportunity to create chaos in the industry and to discredit the union."

The layoffs occurred, Mr. Fitzsimon recalled, to make room on the I. R. T. system for veteran employees of 15 to 30 years service seniority whose regular posts were abolished with the demolition of the Sixth Ave. Elevated.

The trial of these men was delayed pending investigation by a special committee appointed by the union's executive board.

"We have confessions and affidavits from more than 30 of the men involved in the sabotage," Fitzsimon said.

"The Transport Workers' Union is proud of its record for responsibility and reliability in maintaining peaceful labor relations on the city's transit lines and for observance of collective bargaining agreements. The officers of the Transport Workers' Union are pledged to deal sternly with those who would destroy such relations, endanger the safety of the riding public and jeopardize the welfare of all transit workers," Fitzsimon declared.

Lehman Signs Bill Continuing Emergency Taxes

ALBANY, May 30 (UP).—Gov. Lehman today signed bills continuing emergency taxes on gasoline, business franchises, personal incomes, stock transfers, utility incomes and estates of non-residents.

Lehman also signed a bill, sponsored by the Salvation Army, and other welfare groups, which permits use of second hand bedding material in articles reconditioned by the army.

He vetoed a measure which would have permitted public welfare officers to determine proof of age in granting old age pensions. He also disapproved a bill which would have required the written consent of a parent under 21 for the adoption of a child.

Secretaries of YMCA Convene at Toronto Parley

TORONTO, Ont., May 30 (UP).—Regular sessions open today for the 1,000 delegates attending the convention of the Association of Secretaries of the Young Men's Christian Association here. The convention continues through to Saturday.

Delegates were registered from all sections of the United States and Canada.

First of a series of addresses on the affect of the changing political scene on the lives of all Y.M.C.A. members on this continent was given at a special meeting last night by Dr. A. J. Stoddard, Philadelphia superintendent of schools.

230,941 Visited Fair Yesterday; Total: 5,454,765

The World's Fair turnstiles clicked 230,941 times yesterday by 7 P.M., with the hot weather and holiday expected to boost the figure up even higher.

The attendance yesterday brought the total number of persons passing through the gates since the opening of the World's Fair on April 30 up to 5,454,765.

Attendance figures follow:

First week 1,287,301
Second week 915,493
Third week 1,219,087
Fourth week 1,193,053
Sunday 281,953
Monday 216,985
Yesterday (7 P.M.) 230,941
Total 5,454,765

Salute Joan of Arc



THE UNITED STATES ENVOY SALUTES THE MEMORY OF THE PATRON SAINT OF FRANCE: Ambassador William C. Bullitt lights a symbolic flame in the old market place in Rouen, where Joan of Arc was burned at the stake 508 years ago, during ceremonies in honor of the soldier-saint.

Textile Union Wins Big Gains In Many States

Workers Vote CIO in Big Southern Center; Get New Contracts

Significant gains and new contracts stretching over a dozen textile states were made public here yesterday by the Textile Workers Union of the CIO.

Topping the list of victories is the election at Huntsville, Ala., which was added to the CIO list by a vote of 437 against 174 for the so-called "Independent Workers of Alabama."

The company-inspired independent group challenged the CIO union as the agreement, lasting nearly eight months expires today. The first agreement was gained after a long strike.

DEFEAT ANTI-CIO MOVE

The victory of the CIO in that southern center came in the face of an anti-union movement under the leadership of former Mayor McAlister. A number of "citizens committees" and other forms of company groups were formed to block the CIO, but to no avail. Cecil Brockway, head of Dallas Local 43 of the T.W.U., pointed out.

At Columbia, South Carolina, 600 workers of Columbia Duck Mills are back at work after a four-week strike, under a contract which provides pay increases, a week's vacation with pay, seniority and a check-off on union dues.

At Columbus, Ga., the union won an important decision against the Eagle & Phoenix Mills with recommendation by the NLRB trial examiner for reinstatement of two dismissed union workers.

4,000 COVERED IN FACT

Among gains in the north is the renewed agreement with the J. & P. Coats Co. covering 4,000 employees. The new pact provides a week's vacation for employees with a year's service and two weeks for those five years or more with the company.

At Cohoes, N. Y., the Dyers Local of the union won wage increases ranging from 15 to 40 per cent after a three-week strike at the Cohoes Textile Printing Co.

The renewed pact with the Skenandoa Rayon Corp., at Utica, N. Y., covering 600 workers, raises the minimum wage scale from 40 cents to 50 cents an hour and provides other advances.

Unearth 8-Foot Tusk Believed That of Mastadon

NIAGARA ON THE LAKE, Ont., May 30 (UP).—Three scientists of the Royal Ontario Museum arrived here today to inspect an eight-foot tusk believed to be that of a mastadon of the Pleistocene age which was found by workmen erecting ancient Fort George.

Museum officials at Toronto said the tusk, if that of a mastadon, would be "approximately 10,000 years old."

The tusk was found during excavation work around the fort.

Dr. L. S. Russell, assistant director of the Viterbe Paleontology Department of the museum, Levi Sternberg and G. E. Lindblad, chief vertebrate preparators, left Toronto early this morning to inspect the find.

Such discoveries "are not unique" in Canada, museum officials stated, but are of "interest to the museum in adding to the fossil collection."

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Death Calls Roll of 335 For Holiday

173 Die on Highways; Many by Freak Accidents; 68 by Drowning

Violence exacted a heavy tribute during the nation's extended observance of Memorial Day.

The end of the four-day holiday period found at least 335 dead in automobile accidents, drownings, shootings, fires, plane crashes and other types of tragedies.

The death total shot up rapidly Tuesday as fair and warm weather brought thousands to highways, beaches and resorts.

As usual, the heaviest loss of life was on the highways. Motor vehicle accidents were responsible for loss of 173 lives, more than half the holiday toll. There were 68 drownings, and 94 persons died from miscellaneous causes.

Nearly one-third of the deaths occurred in three states alone. California had the greatest number of holiday fatalities, 35. Of these, 23 occurred on highways. Next came New York with 33 and close behind was Illinois with 32.

Among the automobile victims was Floyd Roberts, Van Nuys, Calif., race driver, who was injured fatally during the 268th mile of the 500-mile Indianapolis Speedway classic. More than 145,000 persons watched Roberts' machine collide with another and career over the top of a retaining wall. Roberts, winner of last year's race, died shortly afterwards at a hospital.

Muriel Campbell, 20, was shot to death by a private watchman in Chicago after she took a 65-cent watermelon from a fruit-stand as a "joke."

One of the oddest deaths occurred in Chicago where Warden Gatson, 32, was electrocuted by a home-made device he was using to drive worms from the ground.

A student aviator was killed when his airplane crashed in a landing at Coleman, Mich.



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52ND, 425 E. All conveniences, private entrance, large front room. Lukacs.
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FURNISHED ROOMS FOR RENT
(Astoria, L. I.)

Social Data Bares Mass Misery; Ask More Federal Aid

Social Workers Study of 35 States on Relief Status Shows Horrible Conditions; Ask Extension of Relief Program

(Continued from Page 1)

West, secretary of the association. "It is quite true that in several states, including New York, Pennsylvania and Wisconsin, current provision for general relief is fairly adequate. However, this survey shows an uneven system throughout the country which relegates the unfortunate residents of certain states to a level of existence far below that necessary to decent health standards."

"It indicates very clearly that just as no uniform pattern of assistance for the aged, for dependent children, the blind and other specialized sorts of destitution existed before the entrance of the Federal government through the Social Security Act, so can there be no uniform pattern of general assistance until the Federal government recognizes its responsibility for general assistance."

LOCAL SETUP FAILURE

"State and local governments, struggling under increased demands and increased taxes, are for the most part unable or unwilling to recognize the necessity for a permanent program of general aid."

REVEAL IMPORTANT FACTS

Significant facts revealed by reports secured from the areas investigated show that the following situations prevail:

Some localities have set up so much machinery that duplication of effort is inevitable. One county reports no less than 65 public agencies administering some form of general relief.

Many legislatures are still trying to control relief case loads by law, requiring such "proof" of the applicant's eligibility that his need for immediate help is overshadowed. Since January, 1931, the Ohio legislature has passed 82 bills dealing with relief.

In many areas, the only aid available to employable persons and their families is temporary relief during periods of severe illness or other emergencies. Being without food or money for rent or fuel is not considered an emergency.

One state reports that food grants are approximately one-fifth of a minimum standard food budget such as that prescribed by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. In widespread areas general relief grants for food are far below the subsistence level.

NO STATE-WIDE PROGRAM

Many states have no state-wide program of general relief. Aside from WPA, the only assistance available in most of the 254 counties of Texas is Federal surplus commodities. In Vermont, general relief is administered by the Town Overseers of the Poor. Funds are local. "A wide range of policies exist as between towns from tolerably good to a beggarly dole system."

In many parts of the country families containing one "employable" person are denied relief, regardless of their need.

Reports from every part of the country tell of the tragic need of transients and non-resident individuals and families. In South Carolina, for example, no public assistance is available to them. In some of the southern counties of Florida a "hobo express" is run. This plan consists of transporting vagrants to the county line and dumping them.

The standards of assistance to

needy families or persons vary greatly from state to state. The average monthly amount per case reported for general relief in January, 1939, was \$38.16 in New York; \$30.97 in California; \$4.82 in Arkansas, and \$2.91 in Mississippi.

\$6.70 A MONTH FOR 4

An Atlanta family of four, for whom a minimum food budget would total \$31.61 a month, was found to be receiving a food grant of \$6.70 a month.

In New Mexico, the estimated minimum budget for food is \$7 per individual per month. In Taos County the amount actually granted averages \$2.50 per month.

Reports from Oklahoma indicate that families on relief are frequently evicted because of inability to meet rent payments. Food allowances are inadequate there, too, and there is much evidence that children are being kept out of school because of insufficient clothing allowances.

In another Indiana township a family of four receives \$2.85 a week for groceries, plus a quart of milk for the baby from the Township Trustee. This is the regular amount of food allotted to a family of this size. It allows them to eat two meals a day, mostly bread, potatoes, cereal and beans. They cannot afford fresh vegetables, fruit or meat. The baby gets milk but there is none for the six-year-old child.

Harassed parents have come to the offices of voluntary relief agencies in Chicago seeking to arrange for the adoption of their children because they could not be cared for properly on relief budgets.

Thirteen out of 14 large cities reported additional relief burdens following recent cuts in WPA expenditures. From December through February, Chicago got 5,361 additional general relief cases, Pittsburgh 4,515, Philadelphia 4,304, Los Angeles 2,409, New York 1,903.

In November, 1938, the Federal government was spending \$4.72 in wages for every dollar that was expended by states and localities for general relief. In January, 1939, that amount had shrunk to \$3.59.

Beauty Winner



HOSTESS—Doris Geisinger, 24, blonde teacher in Friends School, Atlantic City, selected as "Miss Atlantic City, 1939." She will be hostess in "Miss America" contest to be held in September.

Child Killed by Volts Playing With 'Big Kids'

TORONTO, Ont., May 30 (UP).—Eight-year-old Stanley Ferguson's passion for playing "with the big kids" in his neighborhood was blamed today for his death.

The child was electrocuted last night when he touched a 500-volt wire running across the roof of the Standard Brick Company plant while he was following his older playmates who told police they had been trying "to give Stan the slip."

Still thinking of his heroes as he was dying, Stanley warned them not to touch him "or you'll get hurt too."

Firemen worked over the child with an inhalator for two hours in an unsuccessful attempt to revive him.

Investigate Private Autopsy In Death-Ring Probe

PHILADELPHIA, May 30 (UP).—Officials sought further information today on a private autopsy performed on a suspected victim of Philadelphia's murder merchandising syndicate.

Preparing for a post-mortem examination on the exhumed body of Mrs. Lena Winkelman, whose death in 1936 was ascribed to diabetes, police surgeons and city chemists discovered that her spinal cord and vital organs had been removed.

Joseph Swartz, her son-in-law, confessed in court that he substituted poison for medicine prescribed for her, but later, through counsel, recanted. The state contends the poison was obtained from the murder for insurance syndicate blamed for more than 100 deaths—mostly by arsenic.

Private autopsies requested by the family of the deceased.

"What we want to know is whether the family gave its consent, and why such a drastic action was taken in the case of a woman who supposedly died of diabetes," McDermitt said.

The assistant prosecutor discounted reports that the case against Swartz might collapse because of absence of the vital organs from the alleged corpus delicti.

Take Ship Off Bar

WATERTOWN, N. Y., May 30 (UP).—The Canadian steamship Robert B. Reynolds of Montreal, proceeded up Lake Ontario today after being hauled off a bar at the head of the Main Ducks Island. The vessel went aground in a fog yesterday.

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Daily Worker

Central Organ, Communist Party, U.S.A.
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WEDNESDAY, MAY 31, 1939

Kuhn Makes Use of His 'License'

By all decent standards of public or private conduct, Mr. Dewey ought to be severely reeling the day of his almost irresponsible tenderness toward Hitler's Nazi agent, Fritz Kuhn.

Since Kuhn got out of jail last Thursday, on the ridiculously small bail of \$5,000, he has been travelling the country roaring defiance against the law of the land, spitting anti-Semitism and other fascist poisons against the nation's constitutional liberties.

In Grafton, Wisconsin, two days ago, he made another one of his public scurrilous attacks on President Roosevelt and upon the whole New Deal administration. He took special pains to urge the President's defeat if he sought the presidency next year.

Of course, Kuhn and his Bund already made clear who they wanted elected when their recent violent and vulgar un-American Madison Square Garden meeting whooped it up for Hoover. All of this shows how flimsy and hollow are Kuhn's present attacks on Dewey.

Meanwhile, "fuehrer" Kuhn's German-American Bund has also served notice on the people of New York that it will merrily disregard the measure just signed by Gov. Lehman banning the Bund's stormtrooper uniform.

No one needs to imagine why Kuhn feels his oats as expressed in these new instances of fascist defiance. Mr. Dewey opened the way for this. Judge Collins, in setting the bail for Kuhn (indicted for forgery and larceny) expressed "astonishment" at its modesty. His "leniency," he explained, was upon "the District Attorney's suggestion."

Well, Mr. Dewey's tenderness isn't working out, so far as curbing Kuhn or his fascist activities is concerned. But so far as attacking President Roosevelt and the New Deal is concerned, maybe it is. Anyway, one wonders. Perhaps Mr. Dewey isn't regretting his tenderness at all. Certainly the people do. They want Kuhn sternly prosecuted.

Don't Take No for Answer

At last its out—the secret of how to get employment.

Girls at the College of New Rochelle were given this piece of advice at their graduating exercises the other day:

"When looking for a job, pitch your voice to low tones, wear blue if a man is doing the hiring, and don't take no for an answer."

As a solution for the eleven million unemployed, this plan has its shortcomings, of course. Not all job seekers can pitch their voice to the proper low tones. In the second place, not everybody has a blue dress (and what colors should a man wear?).

But the third suggestion can not be dismissed so lightly. We refer to the admonition not to take no for an answer. In fact, all the unemployed should collectively refuse to take no for an answer and insist upon employment in private industry and federal work relief jobs. The Right to Work Congress, starting next Sunday in Washington, is one channel through which to express this collective "no."

Father Curran And Catholic Citizens

We see by the papers that Father Curran of Brooklyn has patted District Attorney Geoghan on the head. He called him a "brilliant and clean public servant."

It is unseemly that Father Curran chooses a religious gathering—the Holy Communion breakfast of the Holy Name Society of the Department of Sanitation employees—to make a political, secular speech in defense of a public servant whose office has become so rank with suspected corruption that the Governor of the state has been forced to supersede Geoghan with Special Prosecutor Amen.

Three of Geoghan's direct aides have already been indicted for corruption, abortion racketeering, and other graft. Queer specimen of "clean" public service! And Geoghan's harsh anti-labor treatment of trade union men and women in Brooklyn is only too well known.

The community at large need not draw any false conclusions. Because Father Curran chooses to make an indirect attack on the Special Prosecutor's efforts to clean Brooklyn's office of District Attorney he does not speak for the Catholic community in any political sense whatever. The Catholic community in its majority is as anxious as any other group to rid Brooklyn of the graft and anti-labor reaction which always go hand-in-hand. Father Curran's defense of a derelict public servant was accompanied, as is but natural, with a loud burst of violent red-baiting. Most often, the decent citizen will find this to be the case.

The Daily News And John Wilkes Booth

Readers of the Daily News must have experienced an unpleasant feeling when they read the following sentence in that paper's Decoration Day editorial:

"Lincoln made his reputation from his handling of the Civil War; and the chances are he saved it by being assassinated almost immediately after Appomattox—April 14, 1865."

This is a strange way to observe Memorial Day—by running down the greatest President of the United States. In the sentence we have quoted here, it would seem that the News is using a sly way to suggest that Lincoln was not really so great after all, that he would have proved incapable of handling the peace-time problems that rose after the conclusion of the Civil War.

But the editorial of the News does something else, too. By intimating that Lincoln's reputation was saved by the blazing gun of John Wilkes Booth, the News editorial sounds as if it wanted to spare this assassin from the hatred which all Americans bear him.

Only the other day in this city a certain Mr. McWilliams hinted at a Bundist meeting at violence against President Roosevelt, after which Senator McNaboe enthusiastically urged McWilliams' election to the State Senate. When subversive elements dare speak this way in public, the News, it would seem to us, would do well to watch its editorials with more care.

Sen. Vandenberg Is VERY Accommodating

Sen. Vandenberg, the Republican Tory, fancies himself very clever. But maybe he's a mite too clever. For the 'steenth time, he has just offered himself up on the altar of presidential aspirations. Only this time, he adds a new twist: He offers himself as candidate for President for a "single term." Maybe he thinks he's a bargain at this and the people will jump at him. But that is not all.

This new "single term" twist, of course, is an attack on President Roosevelt and the New Deal. He wants to make the issue the "third term." Actually, the issue is progress and democracy against fascism and reaction.

It's what's IN the term that counts, with the American people. They want the country to continue along the path of democracy and progress, and that is what GOP Tories and the anti-New Deal Garner Democrats have been fighting all this time. In the light of this Hoover's pal Vandenberg is notoriously disqualified for any term at all!

Come to think of it, he seems a little presumptuous, any way. We haven't heard any mass chants from the American people, willing to take him up even for six months, to say nothing about one full term.

Eternal Vigilance

The campaign that has been rolled up in defense of the Wagner Labor Act is bearing fruit.

At least one million A. F. of L. members, according to the latest CIO pamphlet, "Whose Amendments?" are already on record against the Walsh amendments. This growing voice of the A. F. of L. membership, the support given the Wagner Act by the administration and, of course, the unflinching stand of the CIO have not gone unnoticed in the halls of Congress. It would appear that the drive for drastic revision of the Wagner Labor Act at this session is limping.

But now a new danger arises. The foes of the Wagner Act may try to put across some form of compromise—such as William Green's proposal to vacate the present Labor Board and replace it with a new board of five members. Any such moves—although seemingly technical and administrative—would be the opening wedge for the far-sweeping changes which the enemies of the Labor Act are still plotting.

Eternal vigilance must be the watchword of the labor movement. Let no one touch a single comma of the Wagner Act or make any alterations in the administrative body. For behind all such changes, no matter how small, lurks a deadly plan to rob labor of its right to collective bargaining.

New Religious Persecutions In Nazi Germany

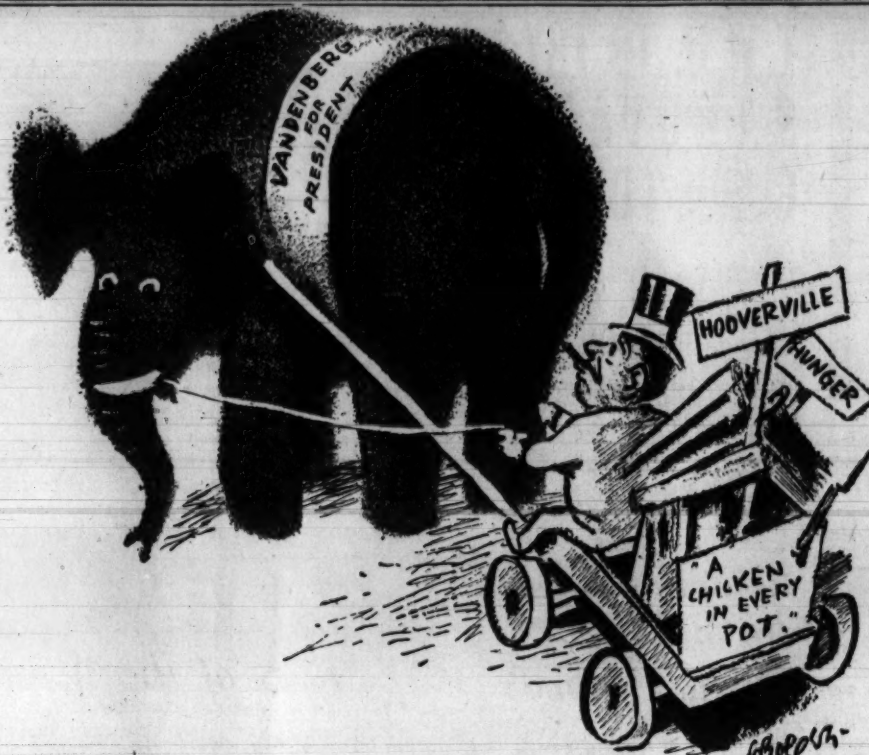
Sale of the Bible is being cut down and in instances "verboten" in Nazi Germany.

Protestant churches in Germany are under special attack now, along with the never-ending and savage campaign against Jews and the growing persecution of Catholics.

The Nazi-chosen so-called head of the German Evangelical Church, Dr. Friedrich Werner, has issued barbaric orders which the pastors of the Protestant Confessional Synod are refusing to obey. Instead, these pastors, whose idol is the persecuted Rev. Martin Niemöller, now being tormented in a Nazi concentration camp, are fighting back. They are repudiating Dr. Werner and his Nazi works.

Like a thief in the night, without a word of notice, the Nazis have ordered radio sermons off the air.

Here again we have the emphatic lesson of the necessity that all who love liberty and wish to preserve the freedom of religious worship along with every democratic right should unite against the fascist fiends.



Changing Taxes, Right and Wrong Way

We think it is opportune to look into Secretary Morgenthau's tax program from the point of view of the conditions he himself outlined the other day on what a good budget ought to do.

Secretary Morgenthau told the House Appropriations Committee that no budget can be supported by progressive Americans if it did not help protect "free enterprise," if it did not help attain recovery, promote sound Government credit, and distribute the tax burden under a more equitable distribution of the national income.

But it seems to us that when he gets down to proposing his practical tax program for this Congress, Secretary Morgenthau violates his own conditions. He has just proposed that Big Business be relieved of the undistributed profits tax, the capital gains tax. He had also added the repeal of tax exemption on Government bonds; but that seems to be dropped now as "controversial." The six hundred million dollar "nuisance taxes" on consumers' items will remain in Secretary Morgenthau's plan.

It is not hard to see why the Wall Street Journal of Commerce enthusiastically declares that "the Manufacturers Association and the U.S. Chamber of Commerce have pro-

posed just such a plan as Secretary Morgenthau's." As a matter of fact, Secretary Morgenthau's proposals would only add a new obstacle to recovery by loading new burdens on the poor and relieving the rich. His plan would aggravate the defects of the tax structure which collects 60 per cent of the taxes from the common man and only 40 per cent from upper incomes.

Even Secretary Morgenthau does not claim that the repeal of these taxes on Big Business can have any appreciable effect on the real situation; he merely claims that it would remove a "psychological deterrent." But President Roosevelt has already shown that these taxes are only 2 per cent of the total corporation tax. Why do they act as a "deterrent"?

The truth is that Big Business is on strike against the country's recovery. If they are "appeased" by tax repeal, they will only be encouraged in their sabotage, and grab more—such as repeal of social security, crippling of the Wagner Act, and similar blackmailing demands.

Tax changes are needed. But they should all be based on the common sense rule—Make the Monopolies pay their share!

Walt Whitman: Poet of Democracy

(Continued from Page 3)

deeper than his goes without saying.

It is sufficient that his poetic torrents flowed from a fountainhead of democracy, conceived as a universal vision. That this vision showed the impress and limitations of his age is obvious. But that in its incandescence it leaps beyond his age, and merges with all the greatest visions of man, including the revolutionary vision of mankind's destined liberator, the working class, is also quite obvious. And it is this which will make him a target for the people's enemies as it will resurrect him with new splendor in the peoples' life-and-death grapple with the man-hate of fascism.

The attacks on Whitman's democracy take a pseudo-literary form. They will scorn him because he did not write like Marvell or Donne. They will reject him because he does not display a sufficient knowledge of La Fontaine or Rimbaud, perhaps. Or, it may be, they would like him better if he had studied Mallarmé. They pretend to miss in him the attitude of bitterness which really exists in tragic form in these latter-day masters, but, which for these up-to-date nay-sayers is nothing but the cloak for a self-satisfied contempt of the people.

But let people read Whitman's poetry, knowing what he was trumpeting to the world, against what spiritual fortresses of ancient and modern slavery he was hurling his hymnal energies. Let them tune their ears to the mastery of language, a new language, which sounds in his best verse. The superstitions about his "vagueness" will fall away.

It is true that there sometimes will hover over his verse a facility of optimism which needs to be tempered, but not diminished, by our more modern understanding. It is also true that his language can become a Niagara which pours over and beyond the forms of art from sheer exuberance. But it is more true that the waters of this Niagara, again and again, raise images of rainbow beauty.

For mastery of cadence: "I mourned and yet shall mourn with ever-returning spring."

For daring of imagery: "Over the breast of the spring, the land, amid cities."

For half-humorous, half-hating scorn: "Are those really Congressmen; are those the great Judges? Is that the President? I shall sleep awhile yet."

His "When Lilacs Last in the Dooryard Bloom'd," his "Out of the Cradle Endlessly Rocking," are theodicies unmatched in the language.

How Whitman can affect the writing of poetry today is a question which cannot be discussed here. It is inevitable, or even essential, that his forms be followed. Where Whitman embraced all and seemed to reject nothing, he was really engaged in a gigantic act of rejection of the fatalism of the past. The modern revolutionary poet has a problem somewhat different. But his emotions can ignore Whitman only at a heavy cost.

Whitman's intense national love of America as the new nation did not in any sense contain a feeling of superiority over other nations. On the contrary he was world-wide in his view, international. He knew that American republicanism would fertilize the Old World. With a happy fitness, Earl Browder can close a chapter, quoting Whitman: "It is time to enfold the world."

Whitman looms with new meaning for the American people today because the democracy and the doctrines of a better future for mankind which he enunciated with such prophetic fervor are assailed by fascist barbarism. The people today grasp Whitman as a friend, against the traitors and the big money tyrants. His songs are now becoming what he always wanted them to be—battle-songs. He wrote: "My call is the call of battle; I nourish active rebellion."

To which he added: "Liberty, let others despair of you—I never despair of you."

How Whitman can affect the writing of poetry today is a question which cannot be discussed here. It is inevitable, or even essential, that his forms be followed. Where Whitman embraced all and seemed to reject nothing, he was really engaged in a gigantic act of rejection of the fatalism of the past. The modern revolutionary poet has a problem somewhat different. But his emotions can ignore Whitman only at a heavy cost.

Whitman's intense national love of America as the new nation did not in any sense contain a feeling of superiority over other nations. On the contrary he was world-wide in his view, international. He knew that American republicanism would fertilize the Old World. With a happy fitness, Earl Browder can close a chapter, quoting Whitman: "It is time to enfold the world."

Whitman looms with new meaning for the American people today because the democracy and the doctrines of a better future for mankind which he enunciated with such prophetic fervor are assailed by fascist barbarism. The people today grasp Whitman as a friend, against the traitors and the big money tyrants. His songs are now becoming what he always wanted them to be—battle-songs. He wrote: "My call is the call of battle; I nourish active rebellion."

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World Front

By HARRY GANNES



Sentiment in the Army, "Ersatz" Clothing and the Middle Class in Nazi Germany

Reports about what is really happening in Nazi Germany are meager and often disconnected. But put together they cast new light on conditions under Hitler.

We have just received three separate items, one dealing with the army, another with "ersatz" (substitute) materials, and the last with the fate of small merchants under German fascism.

Each from different sources is of special interest in itself. Together they help better to understand the feelings of important sections of the German people harassed by fascism.

From a well-informed source we learn that the relations of the Nazi Party, severely strained at the time of Munich, are still taut. After Hitler's Munich gains, thanks to the Chamberlains and Bonnets, General Reichensau, who is the Nazi general closest to Hitler, wrote a pamphlet denouncing the army and its opposition to Hitler's drive against Czechoslovakia with its Munich consequences. The title of the pamphlet is "Die Armee hat versagt, der Fuehrer hat besiegt" (the army failed but the leader won). The Nazis in this case led by Himmler, head of the secret police, used the pamphlet to try to force the appointment of Reichensau as commander-in-chief of the army. The army, however, was strong enough, we learn, to defeat this maneuver.

The unusual story of 1,000 complaints against the worthlessness of "ersatz" clothing articles appeared in the Chicago Daily News last Saturday in a cable by Wallace R. Deuel, their Berlin correspondent. After three and a half years inaction, the Rhineland District Organization for Clothing, Textiles and Leather, through a special complaint office, finally issued a report dismissing about 1,000 complaints from the Rhineland alone against their substitute materials.

One of the complaints said that an "ersatz" silk shirt dissolved when it was ironed. Mr. Deuel, paraphrasing the white-washing committee, wrote:

"Hot irons cannot be used on various kinds of ersatz clothing, the complaint office reminds the public, because the chemicals used in making the fabrics dissolve when heated."

"For the same reason, such articles cannot be washed in hot water. Nor should they be wrung out too violently after being washed."

Evidently, the best way to treat an "ersatz" shirt, or other such article of clothing, is to let the dirt encrust it as a sort of protecting shield to keep it from falling apart.

From the official instructions on how to treat an "ersatz" shirt one can get a pretty good idea about how a German purchaser must feel after buying one of these prize Aryan commodities.

However, if the people generally suffer on account of "ersatz" clothing, the Nazis try to soothe them with the report that there is an increase in genuine army uniforms, particularly for the officers.

The turnover of the German uniform industry during 1938 was 22 per cent above that in 1937, and the amount of "ersatz" employed diminishes with the rise in rank.

Somehow the glib theorists who used to talk so much about the "benefits" of fascism to the middle class seem to have lost their tongues these days. Along with the great mass of workers and peasants, the middle class is also suffering abominably under the heel of Hitler.

The small merchants are being squeezed into the ranks of forced labor for the benefit of the big trusts who are the real power behind the Nazi dictatorship.

Numerous facts and figures have been published about this development. The report which we have just received deals with the radio industry, and the concerns are not all entirely small, though none could be considered big business.

For instance, out of 900 existing radio wholesale concerns, 150 have been ordered off the trade registry by the Nazis during the past year for "incompetence detrimental to the economy of the Reich."

For the same reason, 4,000 radio retail stores, out of 31,300, were "liquidated" in 1938. This is only the beginning, said the National Zeitung, a personal organ of No. 2 Nazi, Hermann Goering, a few weeks ago.

The Nazi regime, of course, wants tighter control of radio distribution, and the greater flow of profits into the hands of the radio manufacturing monopoly.

Letters From Readers

Reactionary Congressmen Try to Stop Progress—

Brooklyn, N. Y.

Editor, Daily Worker:

I read that breezy article by Lawrence Emery, "Badgering the Foreign Born," in the "Progressive Weekly." It is quite clear that these reactionary representatives in Congress, Boren, Dempsey, Hobbs, Reynolds, Dies, etc., are very unconcerned about the duties of representatives to Congress.

They are supposed to protect our democratic institutions, yet they show a studied ignorance of American History and traditions.

They are trying to gag every progressive, to mutilate alien ideas in America, such as the Hobbs "Concentration Camp" Bill and other anti-alien bills.

Our forefathers, pioneers in American democracy, were aliens and recognized that true democracy must consider changes or else go down.

The Declaration of Independence, speaks of Life, Liberty and the Pursuit of Happiness, and the duty of Government to insure these inalienable rights.

These reactionary Senators are advocating rebellion against President Roosevelt, against democracy and are giving aid and comfort to the fascist enemies of the United States.

Let their deeds be known far and wide, so that the American people will know them. It is indeed ridiculous that these traitorous representatives of ours try to attack the foreign born.

MORRIS DAVIS

'A Brilliant Radio Interview—

Brooklyn, N. Y.

Editor, Daily Worker:

Thousands of comrades reading the brilliant radio interview of Earl Browder in Greeley, as published in your issue of May 27, must feel as I do: that it should be reprinted at once in pamphlet or leaflet form.

The points raised cover the basic attitude of our Party toward Soviet Russia, the Roosevelt Administration, the 1940 elections. The questions are precisely the ones on the lips of millions of Americans everywhere.

Or, how about a brief reprint of the Daily Worker to be distributed in Daily Worker canvassing (one leaflet inserted in each copy)? What a boon that would be for our paper, and our Party!

PHILIP BROWN, Branch 6, Section 100.

Change the World

Communist Credit Is
Better Than Morgan's
In Santa Clara, Cuba

By MIKE GOLD



SANTA CLARA, CUBA.—We reached this little city in the interior toward the end of a hot, rosy dusk. And we were tired, hungry and broke. At the beginning of our trip our party of five had pooled its resources, and let the "Ambassador" do the spending. Today, on the bus coming here, the Ambassador declared a national crisis. The treasury was completely exhausted, flat as a flap-jack, empty as a debutante's skull.

But our poet and Ambassador smiled, and uttered the Cuban proverb, "No hay problema." "It is no problem." How often you hear them say this in Cuba. It means, of course, that there is indeed a serious problem, but why worry? Any problem can be straightened out if a man keeps up a stout heart. The more I see of the Cubans, the more they remind me of the French. There is the same widespread lack of courtesy among the masses, the same civilized instincts and the same impulse to gaiety in a crisis. They are good sports and bonny fighters, these Cubans. No hay problema!

So the Ambassador took us to a small old-fashioned hotel, where the rooms had no windows, but where we got a good meal. The proprietor even offered to lend us money. Our credit with him was better than J. P. Morgan's—this hotel owner, it seems, was a Communist sympathizer.

Santa Clara is one of the Communist strongholds in Cuba. Here in this small provincial city, instead of Havana, was held recently the first open national convention of the Communist Party, at which James Ford and Earl Browder were guest delegates from the United States.

The whole city, I am told, from the Mayor down, turned out to honor the convention. There was no feeling among the non-Communist majority of the citizens, that Communism was an alien or dangerous thing. It belonged in the democracy. It belonged, because during the years of dictatorship, every Cuban had come to know that Communists were among the most gallant and tireless battlers for the people's rights.

Communist leaders like Blas Roca, Joaquin Ordoqui, and Cesar Villar, are nationally-known figures in Cuba. The party has a membership of 25,000, out of a population of four million, and wields a great influence among workers, peasants and intellectuals. After years of persecution and martyrdom, it has taken its rightful place in the national life.

Is this good or bad? I think it is good. In my estimation, the automatic test as to whether a democracy is healthy, is to ask whether there is a healthy and legal Communist Party in that democracy.

That was how it was in Loyalist Spain. The democracy fought and lived until that tragic moment when certain traitors and fools turned against the Communists. It was the signal for a fascist victory.

That is how it has been in China. That is how it is in Popular Front Chile and Mexico, and now in Cuba. I don't know why it should be true, but it is true, and those non-Communists who care deeply enough about democracy have begun to see it as one of the basic political facts of our time.

We have visited a few Communist headquarters on the trip across Cuba. To me, they seem a curious combination of efficiency and romance. They are always located in some former bourgeois residence. The big front parlor, with its high ceilings and stone floors, is the general meeting room. On the walls are charts of the current drives, posters, appeals, notices, etc.

The inner rooms, formerly bedrooms, now are offices of the various secretaries. All this is businesslike—but then you come to the backyard patio. It is a garden of flowers and fruit trees—crowded with jasmine and other tropical plants, with mango trees, papaya, orange, banana, zapote and other trees.

The scent is marvelous, and I can almost read some future poem by a young Cuban proletarian poet: "Last night, my gerardia, the jasmine and the orange blossoms overpowered us. We were drunk on beauty, and I held your hand while you promised to help me organize a women's auxiliary to the Bus Drivers' Union."

By the way, a group of left-wing members of the Bus Drivers' Union heard that we were broke, and insisted on chipping in and buying us tickets to Havana. We could not refuse—it would have been a discourtesy in Cuba. Besides, they got it at half-price, since the manager was also a sympathizer, and a tender-hearted man. A family of birds have nested for years in the bus station, and he will not drive them out, even though they sometimes make a little mess on the clerks' desks. No hay problema!

THE LOUDSPEAKER

By Nemo

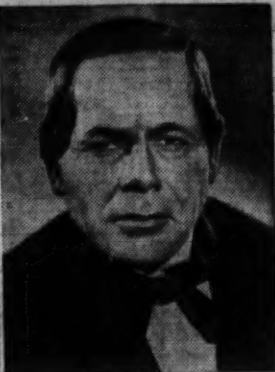
For many years the large insurance companies have not bothered about radio advertising. The radio trade journals have lamented the fact that these companies have kept studiously and scornfully away from large sponsored programs. Again and again the great advantages of such advertising was pointed out to them. But the companies, with one exception, never listened.

However, in the last year the picture has changed. On some of the small local stations, insurance brokers have been buying time with inexpensive programs. Insurance brokers are those men who understand the insurance game. They have studied ways to save money for those who seek their advice. They know how to change policies to effect great savings for those who may have been taken in by high pressure insurance salesmen. Of course some of these brokers also use unscrupulous high-pressure tactics and are not necessarily saving angels. Naturally, as in other fields there are honest and dishonest ones.

These programs have had a great response and a telling effect. Usually they consist of either news broadcasts or dance phonograph records with interspersed advice about insurance. "Call me now, and I'll save you money on your policy!" And now the large companies are worried. The monopoly investigations in Washington already have exposed many of their neat little practices and these insurance brokers advertising on the air have goaded them into fury. It has finally goaded them into radio advertising on the large networks, and with a vengeance. Advertising agencies have been kept jumping with fancy auditions and programs have started already. Script serials five times a week are now the accepted thing for insurance companies trying to sell America's housewives an elaborate thesis about the nobility and fine honesty of these large insurance companies.

So just remember the devastating exposures that have been made in Washington about this "legalized racket" when you hear their loud declarations of faith on the air.

AT STRAND



Paul Muhl, Academy award winner, plays the leading role in "Juarez," which opens at popular prices this Friday.

100,000 Copies Of 'Manifesto' To Be Printed

One of the notable features of the celebration of the twentieth anniversary of the Communist Party of the United States this year, "a year of Marxist training and education," has been the publication of a huge mass edition of the fundamental classic of Marxism, *The Communist Manifesto*, as a five-cent pamphlet. This important contribution toward bringing Marxist-Leninist theory to the masses follows upon the previous publication of mass editions of such classics as *Foundations of Leninism*, by Stalin, and *State and Revolution*, by Lenin, both of which were printed in quantities of 100,000, to sell for the low price of ten cents. These basic pamphlets have been enthusiastically received not only by Communists, but by thousands of progressives who have been drawn into active participation in the struggle against fascism and who are becoming increasingly interested in the Communist Party, its theories, program and daily activities.

The Communist Manifesto, written by Marx and Engels late in 1847, as a program for the Communist League, contains the essential principles of Communism and constitutes the foundation upon which modern scientific Socialism was developed. In 1914, Lenin evaluating the *Communist Manifesto*, wrote:

"With the clarity and brilliance of genius, this work outlines a new conception of the world—a consistent materialism extending also to the realm of social life; it proclaims dialectics as the most comprehensive and profound doctrine of evolution; the theory of the class struggle and of the world-historic revolutionary role of the proletariat as the creator of a new communist society."

The *Communist Manifesto* was the fruit of decades of preliminary scientific investigation, and the study of philosophy, history, law and economics on the part of both Marx and Engels. Marx was only 29 years old when he completed the *Manifesto*, which was first printed in London, in February, 1848. He was the acknowledged leader of the Communist League, for which, together with Engels, he had been assigned to draw up the official program. Since then, the *Communist Manifesto* has been published in almost every language, in editions running into the millions.

I Hear America Singing

By Walt Whitman

I hear America singing, the varied carols I hear,
Those of mechanics, each one singing his, as it should be
blithe and strong,
The carpenter singing his, as he measures his plank or
beam,
The mason singing his as he makes ready for work, or
leaves off work,
The boatmen singing what belongs to him in his boat,
The deck-hand singing on the steamboat deck,
The shoemaker singing as he sits on his bench, the
hatter singing as he stands,
The woodcutter's song—the ploughboy's, on his way in
the morning, or at the noon intermission, or at sun-
down,
The delicious singing of the mother, or of the young
wife at work, or of the girl sewing or washing,
Each singing what belongs to her, and to none else,
The day what belongs to the day—at night the party of
young fellows, robust, friendly,
Singing with open mouths their strong melodious songs.

Art Notes of the Week

Two exhibitions which opened this week deserve comment, mostly for what the titles of those shows imply. The Guggenheim collection of paintings, now being shown at 24 West 54th Street, goes on record for non-objectivity in art. Baroness Rebay, curator of the collection and exponent of the idea that art for art's sake is the only thing worthwhile in painting, has chosen a number of fine examples of the works of Picasso, Leger, Miro and others to prove her point. But what she succeeds in establishing is the well known fact that those men are great artists. The other exhibition, "American Art—Whitman Iams" is at the Grand Central Galleries. Your reporter has not yet had an opportunity to see the show but he is anticipating an interesting hour or so reading into the paintings explanatory notes. A flower piece, for instance done in the most approved academic manner, should carry the following note: "There is no intention here to prove that these orchids are exclusively for the beloved spouse or sweetheart of the man of means. The original flowers are obtainable at any flower store; and, furthermore, an artificial corsage, looking just as genuine as the one on the canvas, is available at Woolworth's." A still-life, containing a pipe, a lamp and a book might bring to mind the comforting thought that rich and poor may look at it without wanting it.

Joseph Biel, the current exhibitor at the A.C.A. Gallery, is bringing to his work the rich experience of a man struggling with poverty in Czarist Russia, England, Australia and America. Some of the titles of his twenty-six paintings are: "Negro Village," "Mothers and Children," "Pushcart Conversation," "Gleaners," "Underprivileged," and "WPA Caravan," all painted with sympathetic understanding and a personal observation. Cristobal Ruiz, at the Bonestall Gallery, is a Spanish artist who served with the Republican Army during the civil war. James Penny is exhibiting at the Hudson Walker Gallery. . . . Eighteenth Century

IN MIKADO



Kenny Baker joins D'Oyly Carte Company in the Gilbert and Sullivan operetta "Mikado," which opens at the Rivoli on Tuesday.

Labor Poets Celebrate Whitman Anniversary

In commemoration of the 120th Anniversary of the Birth of Walt Whitman today the Labor Poets of America will hold a public memorial service featuring a talk by Eli Siegel, poet and critic, on "Whitman, His Poetry and Heritage."

The meeting which will be held tonight at 8 o'clock at the Ten Eyck Studio, 116 W. 21st Street, will also hear a report from Sam Roberts, member of the Labor Poets, on the National Memorial Services which he attended in Camden, New Jersey this afternoon.

NEIGHBORHOOD THEATRES
The Zenith Theatre is now showing through Thursday "Escape From Devil's Island" with Victor Jory, Florence Rice, Norman Postor.
The Fenway Theatre, Washington Ave. and Claremont Parkway has booked "Professor Mamlock" for two days starting to-day in addition "Next Time I Marry."

HOLDOVER AT CAMEO
"The Oppenheim Family," the Soviet film adaptation of Lion Feuchtwanger's novel, "The Oppenheims," will start a second week at the Cameo. Directed by Gregory Roshal at the Mosfilm Studios in Moscow, the picture depicts the life of a family in Nazi Germany in the days of Hitler's accession to power. The program includes a newsreel of this year's Moscow May Day Demonstration.

What a Cast!
"Yessir, I've got it already figured out. Why just last night, I sat up with mamma figuring out the cast. And what I mean, it's going to be terrific!"
Darryl rocked on his heels a little bit, his chin still thrust out, and waited for his news to sink in.

"Now the main guy is a simple farm kid named Tom Joad. He's going to be the guy that will carry the whole picture, and when Power gets through—"

"Did you say Tyrone Power?" asked Herman, in a timorous voice.
"Certainly, who else?" thundered Zanuck in his best balcony manner.
"Well, anyhow, this farm kid Power takes his family across the country from Oklahoma to California. We'll have him in a romance with a girl hitch-hiker they pick up and make it something like 'It Happened One Night.'"

"How come he's leaving Oklahoma?" asked Harry, who was Mr. Zanuck's second cousin. "I thought Warner's were cleaning up with 'The Oklahoma Kid.'"

"Yeah, I know," came back the boss, "but you see now times are different. They got caught by the depression back there, and the way I'm working it out, they got to come to California for Grandpa's health."

O. K. With Hays
"As I said, they were coming out to California and they want to start a little farm out here. There's

Keen Marxist Studies In 'Science & Society'

SCIENCE AND SOCIETY, Summer Issue, 30 East 20th Street, New York City, Single copies, 25c; subscription \$1.00.
Reviewed by Helen Woodson

The current number of Science and Society contains three important and downright exciting contributions to Marxist study. They offer most valuable readings to all who are in any way curious about Marxism, and also to those who are involved in practical activity springing from an acceptance of its principles.

The leading article is "Pragmatism Reconsidered: An Aspect of John Dewey's Philosophy"—a careful, eminently readable analysis of this influential philosopher by Professor V. J. McGill. The author gives Dewey generous acknowledgments for his unquestioned contributions to philosophy and education, and then proceeds to point out how these contributions suffer limitation because Dewey does not avail himself of the methods of dialectical materialism. For instance, Dewey talks frequently of "the individual" and of free personalities and man in the abstract, but he is reluctant to admit or discuss the hampering of these "free" personalities by the realities of violent class contrasts. Hence he may be somewhat puzzled as well as disappointed at the way in which his excellent theories of education have worked out in practice. "It is an ironic circumstance," says McGill, "that this democratic education fostered by Dewey is much more expensive than that which it replaces. It has benefited a few private schools for the rich far more than public schools for the masses. Even in wealthy New York City the primitive problem of cutting down the size of classes, of providing space and seats for all the pupils and of paying new teachers, will have to be solved before Dewey's ideal can be seriously entertained." Dewey might have foreseen this if he had looked on schools and society with a Marxist vision!

Philosophy Tested By Concrete Events
In discussing other, more technical aspects of Dewey's philosophy McGill repeatedly makes his criticism concrete by testing it on events we are all familiar with. Thus the pragmatic test of truth is illustrated by reference to the Republic Steel strike. It is not enough to say that a strike is justified if it is successful; a Marxist wants to know for whom it was successful. Does Dewey mean that Republic Steel's campaign to defeat the strike would also be justified if it were successful? Here again Dewey stops short of recognizing certain actualities which functioning Marxists know and experience every day.

"Marx in Paris, 1848," by Samuel Bernstein, contributes a wealth of information on one of the most important chapters of modern European history. From Bernstein's vigorous writing we get a picture of the tense conflicts in Paris, the leading figures on both sides, the day to day events which still seem thrillingly close to us today. Out of this background emerges the personality of Marx, engaged in activity which Bernstein presents for the first time in a detailed narrative based on new source material. The amazing thing about this account is its closeness to the chronicle of our own day-to-day struggles now. When Marx reached Paris he threw himself into the multiple clubs and workers' groups in order to bring about unity and coordination of revolutionary forces; he struggled tirelessly to draw the small shopkeepers and lower middle class generally into cooperation with the militant proletariat; he spoke, analyzed, directed, and in all probability marched in the crucial street demonstrations.

To him then as to us now the primary struggle was the immediate one for democracy and against reaction. He saw and correctly analyzed the suicidal romanticism of the various political exiles in Paris who began after February, 1848, to organize revolutionary legions for the freeing of their respective countries—quite openly, and with the ostensible cooperation of the government. Actually, the Minister was concerned primarily to get rid of "foreign unemployed and turbulent refugees," and he secretly notified the foreign reactionary governments of the routes of these legions to the frontier. In contrast to this unrealistic procedure, Marx and Engels advocated individual infiltration into Germany, and very soon hundreds of workers were leaving Paris unostentatiously, each equipped with a copy of *The Communist Manifesto* and the *Demands of the Communist Party in Germany*. (One thinks, of course, of the suicidal ballyhoo attending the announced departure of the so-called "Debs column" for Spain, as contrasted with the quiet disappearance of those volunteers who actually reached the front lines to fight against Franco.) This is only one of many instructive examples of parallelism between 1848 and 1939 which are illuminated by Bernstein's original study.

Keen Study on Land Question
Manuel Gottlieb has contributed an article on the land question in Georgia during Reconstruction, a moving story of the aspirations and struggles of the emancipated Negroes to obtain and cultivate the land which they implicitly believed was theirs in accordance with the promises of Northern generals and politicians. Their intense eagerness, their bravery and their incredulity in the face of cynical betrayal emerge from the evidence which Gottlieb has assembled from contemporary sources. Every American should know this neglected chapter of our history. This is not the first time that *Science and Society* has corrected and supplemented the conventional text-books in this field.

In addition to these major articles, the magazine presents a communication on scientific method by Maurice Dobb and a discussion of the "inevitability" of socialism by Harold Chapman Brown and Corliss Lamont. There is an extensive section devoted to book reviews, notable among which are two by Harold Laski and Robert Morris Lovett, dealing with questions of English history and parliamentary government. This is an unusually rich and varied issue of a magazine which deserves the serious attention, not only of Marxists, but of all those who wish to be informed on the most significant thought of our time, whether or not they agree entirely with its fundamental assumptions and general direction.

MOTION PICTURES

"SOMETHING EVERYONE SHOULD SEE WITHOUT FAIL"—World-Tele.
Lion Feuchtwanger's THE OPPENHEIM FAMILY
Adapted from novel "The Oppenheims"
Now! Exclusive Newsreel
"Moscow May Day 1939"
CAMEO 42 E. 5th St. 25c 5-10 P.M.

SAVOY 34th Street & Broadway (Opposite Macy's)
TODAY & TOMORROW
"I WAS A CAPTIVE OF NAZI GERMANY"
With NOBEL STEELE
& Ronald Colman "Prisoner of Zenda"

GREENWICH West 17th Street (Near 7th Avenue)
Frederick March & Cary Grant in
"The Eagle and the Hawk"
Plus "WOMEN OF GLAMOUR"
BRONX

ZENITH 70th Street & Jerome Ave.
TODAY & TOMORROW
"ESCAPE FROM DEVIL'S ISLAND"
Also: "DOUBLE OR NOTHING"

FREEMAN 50 Blvd. & Freeman St.
TODAY! CHARLES BRUGGLES in
"BOY TROUBLE"
& "MYSTERY OF THE WHITE ROOM"

FENWAY WASH Ave. & E. 4th St.
TODAY & TOMORROW
"Professor Mamlock"
Also: "NEXT TIME I MARRY"

PHILADELPHIA, PA.
LAST 2 DAYS
"COUNTRY BRIDE"
See the New Life of Soviet Russia.

CINEMA ART THEATRE, 90 New York Street, 2nd Floor, 2nd
New York Street, 2nd Floor, 2nd

Not Sure About Film, But Mr. Zanuck Has the Book

By Willy O'Day

HOLLYWOOD—Darryl F. Zanuck announced today that 20th Century Fox has acquired the screen rights to the best-selling novel, "The Grapes of Wrath," by John Steinbeck.

"You know, boys," said Mr. Zanuck, looking youthful and dynamic by virtue of a polo shirt and at the same time sagacious and important by virtue of a big black cigar, "you know, we've really done it this time. We've got a best-selling novel away from the other boys, and between you and me, got a bargain."

You could see that this was quite a personal triumph for Mr. Zanuck, inasmuch as Warners had "Anthony Adverse," and Mayer had "Gone With the Wind."

Only Herman failed to beam when the chief made his announcement. Herman, you see, had come to Hollywood to make pictures and it so happened he used to read books now and then before he began writing short stories.

Just Nasty Rumors

"But boss," said Herman, "there's a nasty rumor going around that you ain't going to make the picture and people are beginning to ask questions."

Mr. Zanuck blew himself up two more inches, thrust his chin out in a pose that brought to mind great crowds gathered under a balcony and raised his right arm impressively. "You know, Herman, we have done great things here at the studio since I took it over. We are going to do even greater things. We must expand. Now you go right back and tell those agitators that as far as that goes, I myself ain't never seen a print of 'Gone With the Wind' yet, either. Has anybody in the room seen 'Gone With the Wind'?"

It appeared that nobody had, so they all beamed and said, "That's right, chief."

But Darryl was made of sterner

stuff. "Now just so you boys will walk out of this office believing that you work for the greatest film company on earth, I'm going to tell you something: WE'RE GOING TO MAKE THE PICTURE, ANYWAY!"

Everybody seemed stunned, because it seemed to be the proper thing to be. None of them, except possibly Herman, had read the book.

"Yessir, I've got it already figured out. Why just last night, I sat up with mamma figuring out the cast. And what I mean, it's going to be terrific!"

Darryl rocked on his heels a little bit, his chin still thrust out, and waited for his news to sink in.

"Now the main guy is a simple farm kid named Tom Joad. He's going to be the guy that will carry the whole picture, and when Power gets through—"

"Did you say Tyrone Power?" asked Herman, in a timorous voice.
"Certainly, who else?" thundered Zanuck in his best balcony manner.
"Well, anyhow, this farm kid Power takes his family across the country from Oklahoma to California. We'll have him in a romance with a girl hitch-hiker they pick up and make it something like 'It Happened One Night.'"

O. K. With Hays
"As I said, they were coming out to California and they want to start a little farm out here. There's

a couple of kids with them—I'll pass word along to Unit Four and we can get Shirley Temple through in time to take Ruthe and if I can make the right kind of a dicker, I may be able to borrow Freddie Bartholomew from Merlo. They're having a lot of trouble with him on accounts of his parents wanting to be his parents, or something like that. Oh, yes, there's another girl in it, too. She's called Rose of Sharon and she's going to have a baby. She's married, so the Hayes office can't squawk about that. I thought we'd use Alice Fay in that spot—be sort of a novelty having Power and Fay brother and sister instead of sweethearts."

By now the boys were having hysterics. Think of it, Power, Fay and Temple in the same picture. Boy, it would be bigger than "Grand Hotel."

"Boss, what a cast," howled Harry. "It's going to be swell, and

Moscow International Store Sells Books in 95 Languages of USSR

Books in 95 languages of the peoples inhabiting the USSR, books in English, French, Spanish, German, Italian, Turkish and other languages, antique editions of foreign classics, and other rare volumes are to be found in the International Book House in Moscow.

Occupying two floors in a building on Ploshchad Pushkina, one of the Soviet capital's business squares, this bookstore registers counter sales of more than 4,000 rubles daily. In addition, its mail order department posts more than 1,000 books every day to various parts of the country.

Agents of the store supply delegates to congresses and conferences with books ordered from their list. The store also has a card catalogue of its regular customers, whom it informs by telephone of the arrival of new titles. Recently it instituted a book delivery service to purchasers' homes.

Comedy at Playhouse

The Drama Workshop Players of the Henry Street Settlement announce the presentation of the 3-act comedy hit "Excursion" by Victor Wolfson to be presented on the evenings of Friday, Saturday and Sunday, June 9, 10 and 11 at our Playhouse, 466 Grand Street.

Tickets, now on sale at the Playhouse are priced at 50c and 35c for orchestra seats and 25c for balcony seats. Special reduced rates are available for clubs, societies, organizations and drama groups.

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PERSONAL---BUT NOT PRIVATE

By DAVE FARRELL

Gimmel Hogan and the Boys Discourse on the Baer-Nova Fite

There's a crumolo beer joint next door to one of our Los Angeles gymnasias that I make a couple of times a year, at around Big Fight times. I never hit this Port of Call without getting an earful of chatter that at least some of my constituents don't consider interesting. And I'm hoping that this time will be no exception.

Foregathered at a corner table was a number of the Spring Street Sages giving out loudly and lustily on the Baer-Nova fight which, weather permitting will take place on Thursday night in the Yankee Stadium.

"The price is 10-7 Baer," snapped Gimmel Hogan in his by no means dulcet tones.

"Make it six and I'll take a couple of yards of that," replied a gentleman who carries a ball bond of some \$25,000 for a felony for which he has not yet been convicted.

"The price I'm giving is seven not six," countered Gimmel. "And you can have all you want of it."

The "boys" wrangled a bit and finally settled for a wager of two hundred to one thirty-five, before I intruded with a question. "Is that a good bet?" I asked Gimmel.

Mons. Hogan looked me in the eye and answered, "On paper the bet's about right. But this pigeon here has just blown a yard and thirty-five fish."

The "pigeon" smiled and said nothing. So I asked, "What makes you so sure that Maxie is going to win?"

"Because Maxie can lick any guy he thinks he can lick. If the Baer thinks he can beat a guy, the chump is a dead fish. He is sure he can beat Schmelling when nobody thinks he can and what does he do but kick him into the thirteenth row. When he fights Carnera he's sure he can take him and he all but gets himself a murder rap for what he does to the Primo."

"What was the matter with him when he fights Braddock and Louie?" asked the gentleman with the other end of the wager.

"The Braddock fight you got to throw out altogether. That was two bums in one ring at one time fighting for a title which they ain't entitled to. And in the Louie fight —," here Mr. Hogan's voice faded into a whisper at the end of which I thought I detected a sigh.

"Are you insinuating that Maxie quit in that one?" I asked.

Gimmel squirmed uneasily. "I ain't saying that. I don't think Max has got any dog in him. I think he figures he was bein' smart. But I'm sure he knew he couldn't lick Louie."

"Go on, he got counted out on his knees," spoofed "the pigeon." "Any time he wants to he can lift it up. But he don't want to."

"Maybe," admitted Gimmel. "But I ain't bettin' him against Louie. This is another fight I'm bookin'. And I know that Maxie sells himself the idea that he can take this Nova kid and tear him apart."

"He'll have to be pretty good to do it," I offered. "Mr. Nova has learned a lot about boxing in the last year or two."

"Sure, Louie's a pretty smart kid. I'll give you that. But there's nobody in the business who hits like Baer with his right hand. And if Maxie ever catches him the ball game is over."

"He's got to catch him to do it," snapped the "pigeon."

"He'll get him," insisted Gimmel. "Everybody hits everybody at least one good punch in a fight. Even Dempsey hung one good Sunday on Tunney in that seventh in Chicago and you know what happened. This eighty-year-old guy Roper hit Louie one good punch. And Jimmy Braddock, who can't hurt nobody, dropped Louie once. And say, this Nova boy ain't in the same book wit' Tunney and Louie when it comes to boxin'. So don't worry about Maxie nallin' Nova at least once."

"Nova isn't a bad puncher himself," I suggested.

"Go way, student!" snapped Gimmel. "The guy hurts nobody when he fights. He beats them on points and he can't even stop Tommy Farr after everybody softens the Welshman up for him. That tells me all I want to know. I lay the book against him every time he goes against a half smart fighter with a punch. And I don't care what you say, Maxie ain't no schmegeghe. He's kind of cute in his own way."

"If by being cute you mean being a comedian, I'll agree with you," I admitted. "But that isn't..."

"He used to be the funny man; he does straight now," cut in Gimmel. "The comedy is out now. He's strictly a merchant."

"You're not being impressed by those 'for the Wife and Kiddy' stories, or are you?" I wanted to know.

"What's the matter with that one?" asked Gimmel. "It's always been good. Say, if I was married to a nice dame like that and had a cute baby like he's got, I'd go back to New York and go to work myself. But that ain't the only thing that's on Maxie's mind. He needs dough. Ancil Hoffman's tied Maxie's money up in them annuity things and a ranch and he's got no real kale. If he loses here, he can't get no important coin fightin' or actin'. So he's got to belt this Nova bum out quick. That's why I pick him to win by a kayo."

"What's the price on that?" asked Gimmel's vis-a-vis.

"Three to one!"

"Make it five and I'll have some!"

"Five puts me in Patton, (our local bug-house.—D. F.) three keeps me in business."

A second edition of frantic debate without benefit of Parliamentary procedure started and I beat a retreat.

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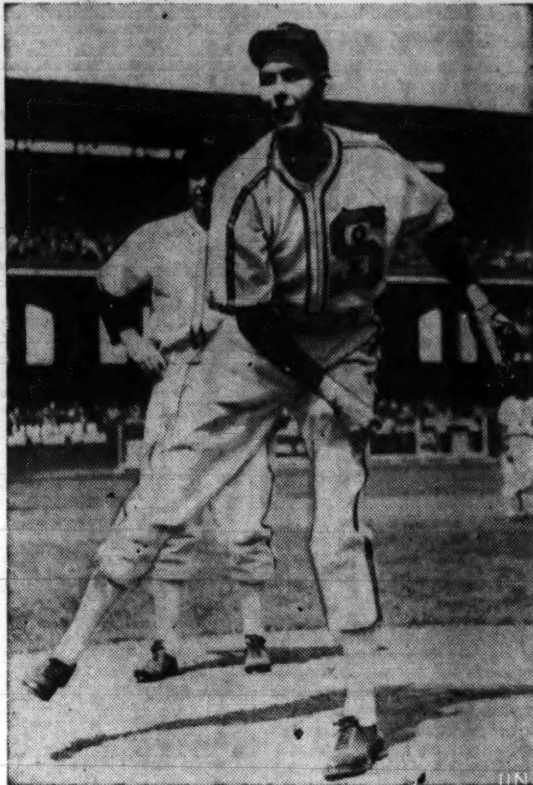
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SPORTS DAILY WORKER SPORTS

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, MAY 31, 1939

COMEBACK ON ONE LEG?



MONTE STRATTON, young White Sox pitching ace who lost his leg in a hunting accident to apparently end his baseball career, hasn't said die. He coaches at first base for the Sox and as he gets the hang of the wooden leg is doing more and more batting practice. He's actually getting some of his old stuff on it, and looks happy, above. They say the odds are a million to one against a real comeback with one leg, but Monte is giving it a try anyhow.

58,296 SEE GIANTS, DODGERS SPLIT AT POLO GROUNDS; YANKS CRUSH SOX 17-5 TO BREAK EVEN

REDS BLANKED TWICE AS N. L. RACE TIGHTENS

Cincinnati had its National League lead pared down by suffering shutout defeats in two games with the Chicago Cubs before amazed Memorial Day crowds of 21,744 and 40,618 Cincinnati fans, to give the rest of the N. L. field new hope.

This was one of the highlights of eight twin holiday bills staged throughout the major leagues—contests, blessed by favorable weather, that attracted tremendous crowds on all fronts.

Previously Cincinnati had scored 188 runs in 36 games, but yesterday their run-making machinery stalled when Larry French and Vance Page bore down from the Cubs' mound.

In the morning game, the Cubs won 6-0 as French yielded eight hits to the Reds, but bore down in the clutches and left ten Red players stranded. Augie Galan led the Chicago nine-hit attack with three hits in five tries. Four fingers pitched for the Reds. Catcher Jimmy Wilson made his first appearance in the Reds' line-up. In the afternoon encounter, Chicago won 2-0. Although making only four hits against the Reds' five, Jimmy Gleason's homer in the fourth inning accounted for the first run, and Manager Gabby Hartnett scored the other by coming home from second on a wild pitch in the fifth. Bucky Walters hurried for the Reds.

The Cards jumped back on the Reds' heels by taking the Pirates twice at St. Louis.

Bob Feller turned in his eighth victory against two defeats to lead all big league pitchers as Cleveland won two from the Browns. Old Ted Lyons won his fourth game for Chicago today, beating poor Schoolboy Rowe, who doesn't seem to have it any more.

Break Loose After Red Ruffing Loses His First, 8-4

BOSTON, May 30.—The New York Yankees rose in all their outraged might to smite down the Boston Red Sox 17-5 in the second game of the holiday doubleheader here today after having their six-game winning streak broken in the opener.

Everybody hit in the hectic nightcap, when the champs chased five pitchers. The biggest inning came in the eighth, when six hits scored six runs to run it up. Dickey and Selkirk singled in this frame. Keller got on an error, Crosetti and Rolfe smote successive two-run doubles and Henrich singled. Selkirk's double was the big shot of the three-run Yankee second. Monte Pearson was the winning pitcher. It was the champ's 21st victory in 23 games.

The opener saw Red Ruffing pounded out in four innings as he suffered his first American League defeat after seven wins. All eight Boston runs were scored on him before Sundra relieved him. Home runs by Williams, Cronin and Foxx did the early damage.

Casey Beats Hub 3-1 In Nightcaps After Gumb- ert Wins, 5-4

A capacity holiday crowd crammed every nook and corner of the Polo Grounds yesterday and as seems fair in these cases, the partisans of each team had a chance to yell as the Giants won the first 5-4 and the Dodgers the nightcap, 3-1.

Two home runs spiced each game. Demaree and Seeds connecting off Tamulis in the first game and Koy and Todd clouting ex-King Carl Hubbell for round trippers in the second game. All four came with bases empty.

Dodger fans left talking about young Hugh Casey, fast baller from the Southern Association who made his first start of the year and turned in a magnificent job in out-pitching Hubbell. Casey gave one hit till the fifth inning, while the Dodgers took a 1-0 lead in the first on successive singles by Lavagetto, Sington and Camilli.

Bonura clouted a 455-foot double to open the Giants' half of the fifth and Rosen made a great catch of Demaree's line to end the threat. Then in the seventh Ernie Koy and Al Todd clouted successive home runs into the left field stands to make it 3-0.

Ott singled to center with one down in the Giants' seventh as the crowd and Bonura clouted another mammoth double, this one a 450-foot line drive over Rosen's head, sending Ott to third. Demaree beat out a slow grounder for a hit, scoring Ott, but Durocher gobbled Lazzari's liner and after pinch hitter Ripple walked to fill the bases, Lavagetto took pinch hitter Seed's grounder and stepped on third.

The Giants threatened again in the ninth when Bonura rapped a single, his third straight hit off Casey. Sington held Demaree's liner to right, but Lazzari singled sharply to left to put the tying runs on base. Todd took Johnnie McCarthy's foul for the second out and then Danning, batting for Lohrman, gave Brooklyn fans heart failure with a terrific foul "home run," off by just five feet, before grounding out to end it.

HOMERS WIN OPENER
The Dodgers outlived the Giants 12 to 6 in the opener but with men on bases Gumbert tightened up and the early runs of Tamulis proved the margin.

Goody Rosen started the game by hanging the first ball pitched to center for a triple and came in on Lavagetto's bounder to Jurges. Demaree tied it with a homer upstairs in the second and Seeds made it 2-1 with a circuit clout in the third. Both came with bases empty and went into the left field seats. Tamulis was chased in the fourth as the Giants made four runs. With one out Bonura, Demaree, Lazzari and Danning singled and Tammy let loose a wild pitch.

Trailing 5-2 going into the ninth the Dodgers suddenly put on a spurt that threatened to win the game. Durocher, Stainback and Hudson singled for one run and Melton replaced Gumbert. Todd ripped off the fourth straight single to make it 5-4 and leave the tying and winning runs on base with none down. But Rosen's attempt to punt them along was turned into a force at third by Melton and Lavagetto fled out and Phelps grounded to end the game.

BROOKLYN 100 601 802—4 12 1
NEW YORK 011 200 905—5 4 1
Tamulis, Hutchinson (1), Evans (7) and Phelps; Gumbert, Melton (5) and Danning.

BROOKLYN 100 600 300—3 7 0
NEW YORK 000 000 100—1 8 1
Casey and Todd; Hubbell, Lohrman (6) and O'Dea.

Good Prelims

Slugging Pat Coniskey meets Jersey rival Jimmy Quigley in a special 5-rounder, headlining the pretty good Baer-Nova prelims at the Stadium Thursday night.

A pair of 6-rounders bring together Max Marek, former Chicago Catholic Youth Org amateur champ with Wally Sears and Elza Thompson, Negro sparring of Baer who gave Maxie plenty of trouble in workouts, against Jorge Brescia, who worked with Nova.

Three 4-rounders pair hard-hitting Julio Ortiz with Californian Jack Wofford, Jimmy Smith, clever Bronx kid who sparred with Nova, with George Youssef and Harry Weber with Ralph Ivins.

... there you have the best supporting card to a big fight all year.



Baer by KO in 10, Says LESTER RODNEY

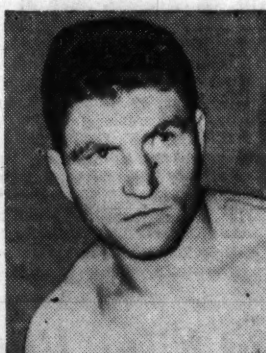
Max Baer will knock out Lou Nova in the 11th or 12th round tomorrow night at the Stadium. That's my guess, anyhow.

They say, do the flistic experts, that Maxie's only chance against his younger and presumably more physically fit opponent is to put over an early round knockout before Nova's better boxing and condition take their toll. I can't see that. From either angle.

I can't see a careful, scientific boxer like Nova being caught early in the fight by one of Baer's roundhouse haymakers. But neither do I agree that Lou will get stronger and Baer weaker as the fight goes on. I see it the other way. (Lots of "I's" in these predictions stories. Who's in this fight, Baer or Rodney?)

Baer won't catch Nova with an early K. O. sock, but he'll be in there exchanging in close... taking two to get in one perhaps, but that one is going to disturb Mr. Nova more than the two will bother Maxie. There's no comparing the punching power of these two, and that goes for close body punching as well as the stand back and tee off variety. I saw Nova wince and almost double up when Tommy Farr tapped him around the tummy and goodness knows the pitifully softened Welshman didn't hit very hard then. When young Lou catches a load of the rib crushers Baer can rip from that still magnificent physique, he's going to weaken. And around the tenth or 11th Baer, in much better shape than you'd gather from what you've been reading, will pick up the tempo and his attack as Nova fades and belt him out.

Yep, Maxie's my choice. You can take or leave alone the stuff about winning for wife and kid. I'm calling this strictly on the strength of Baer's fighting ability and what a sadly belittled and underestimated fighting ability that man has. They raved too much about him, in the in memorial style of sports writers, when he blasted Schmelling and



ishment to the durable Welshman than Lou did. But Tommy, an easy target, took many more punches than Nova will. And Lou has improved heaps since the Farr tussle.

Yep the opinion is that Nova is ready and although it hurts to pick against likable Maxie it's Lou by decision—but close.

Roberts Killed As Shaw Wins Race

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 30 (UP).—Wilbur Shaw of Indianapolis, winner of the 1937 Indianapolis motor speedway 500-mile race, repeated the victory today in the 27th running of the Memorial Day classic.

Shaw pushed his little Italian-made Maserati to the limit to come from behind after a heart-breaking pit stop within 22 miles of the finish line and nose out Lou Meyer, only three-time winner of the race, and Jimmy Snyder, speed-demon ex-Chicago milkman.

There was tragedy as well as triumph along the hot bricks today. Floyd Roberts of Van Nuys, Calif., was fatally injured and four others were hurt when three cars collided.

LITTLE LEFTY

